The New-York Times.

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OVATION TO GEN. BUTLER.

Immense Meeting of the Citizens of New-York at the Academy of Music.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF GEN. BUTLER

His Speech upon the Character, Progress and Results of the War.

His Policy---He Believes in no Half-way Measures.

THE NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND SHOWN UP

Negroes to be Armed, and the Lands of the Rebels Assigned to Union Volunteers.

An immense gathering of the citizens of New-York was held last evening at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Loyal League and the hundred gentlemen who, some time since, tendered to Gen. BUTLER the compliment of a public dinner, to extend to him in this form, as most agreeable to him, a welcome to the City, and to testify their appreciation and approbation of the distinguished services he has rendered the country during the present war. The Academy was crowded to its utmost capacity. The boxes, dress circle and balcony fairly blazed with the beauty and fashion of the City, while the deep aisles of the parquet and the more remote recesses of the amphitheatre were relieved from the sombre colors of male attire by the waving plumes, the ruddy ribbons, and the glittering jewels of New-York's fairest ladies. Mrs. BUTLER, Mrs. BANKS and Mrs. FREMONT were present, sitting in the private boxes, and upon the stage were Gen. WOOL, Gen. C. M. CLAY, and a large number of our well-known citizens.

Previous to the opening of the meeting, Maj.-Gen. WOOL and several officers of his staff, entered upon the stage. His appearance was greeted with tremendous cheers. Gen. WETMORE came forward and said:

"I am happy to see that this immense audience recognizes one of our noblest heroes, Maj.-Gen. WOOL. [Cheers.]

The applause having subsided, Gen. WOOL advanced to the footlights and said:

SPEECH OF GEN. WOOL.

"I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the honor of this recognition. I am not prepared to make a speech on this occasion. You will have those who can speak to you better than I can do. But permit me to say what you already know—I am for putting down this rebellion, *hocks and toes*, and will never concede to any compromise until that is accomplished. [Tremendous cheers.]

The orchestra having concluded a beautiful introductory overture, the Union Glee Club came forward and sang, in an excellent manner, "The Sword of Bunker Hill." A loud and long *encore* being given by the audience, the Club sang

"Columbia, we love thee,
Land of the free."

The orchestra soon struck up the enlivening strains of "Hail to the Chief," which gave sure indication that

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER

was approaching. Soon, the General made his appearance, and was received with long and loud continued cheers, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, while the men strained their throats to give the gallant hero the reception which was so justly due him. The *coup d'œil* presented on the General's appearance was superb. Parquet, dress circle and galleries united in most uproarious cheers, and men seemed almost beside themselves with demonstrative zeal. Handkerchiefs and hats were waved, and the uproar continued for several minutes. Silence being restored, Senator MORGAN introduced Maj.-Gen. BUTLER to His Honor Mayor OPDYKE, as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORGAN.

Mr. MAYOR: It affords me the greatest pleasure to introduced to you the most efficient officer in the United States service, Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. [Loud and continued cheers.]

Gen. BUTLER advanced toward the Mayor, who read to him an address of welcome, in which he alluded with complimentary expression, and with words of hearty approval, to his course since he first took the field, through every change, until his landing upon the shores of our City. At the conclusion of the Mayor's address, for which we regret we have no space, and after the band had given the "Star Spangled Banner," Gen. BUTLER, who was again greeted with tremendous and long-continued ovationary shouts and huzzas, acknowledged the courteous reception and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

Mr. MAYOR: With the profoundest gratitude, Sir for the too flattering commendation of my administration of the various trusts committed to me by the Government, which, in behalf of your associates, you have been pleased to tender me, receive my most heartfelt thanks. [Applause.] To the citizens of New-York here assembled in kind appreciation of my services, supposed to have been rendered to the country, I tender my deepest acknowledgments. [Applause.]* I accept it all—all, not for myself, but for my brave comrades, the Army of the Gulf. [Applause.] I receive it as an earnest of your devotion to the country which you love, your allegiance to the Constitution under which you live, and under which you hope to die. [Applause.] At this time and this hour, perhaps, before I go into detail, it may be well, at a little length, Sir, with your permission, in order that the acts of the Army of the Gulf may be understood, that some slight detail should be given of the thesis upon which we administered our duties. [Applause.] The first question, then, to be ascertained is, What is this contest in which the country is engaged? At the risk of being a little tedious [applause;] at the risk even of calling your attention to what might seem otherwise elementary, I propose to run down, and condense the history of the contest, and see what it is the whole country is about at this time, and at this hour. That we are in the midst of civil commotion, all know, but what is that commotion? Is it a riot? Is it an insurrection? Is it a rebellion? or, is it a revolution? And, pray, Sir—although it may seem a little elementary—what is a riot? A riot, if I understand it, is simply an outburst of the passions for a moment, with a breach of the law, to be put down and subdued by the civil authorities. If it goes further, to be dealt with by the military authorities. But, you say, Sir, why treat us to a definition of "riot" on this occasion? [Laughter.] Why, of all things on earth, should you undertake to instruct a New-York audience what a riot is? [Renewed laughter.] To that I answer, because the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN dealt with this great change of affairs in the country as if it was a riot. [Applause.] Because the Government officers gave the opinion that in Charleston it was but a riot, and, as there was no civil authority there to call out the military, Fort Sumter must be given over to the traitors—and, that was the beginning of this trouble. Let us see how it grew up. I deal not now with causes, but with effects—with facts. Directly the guns of the rebels turned upon Sumter, and the various States of the South, in convention assembled, inaugurated a series of movements which took out of the Union different States; and, as each was taken out, or assumed to be taken out of the Union, the riot was not found in them, but they became insurrectionary, and the Administration dealt, as you will remember, on the 15th of April, 1861, with this as an insurrection, and called out the military and the militia of the United States for the purpose of subduing an insurrection. I was called at that time into the service to aid myself in putting down the insurrection. I found a riot at Baltimore. They burned bridges. They had hardly risen to the dignity of an insurrection, because the State had not moved, as an organized community; but a few men were rioting at Baltimore, and marching there at the head of United States troops, as you have done me the honor to remember, the question came up, "What have I before me?" And there, you will remember, we were to put down all kinds of insurrection, as long as the State of Maryland remained loyal to the United States, and it had not grown into an insurrection, which I understood to be an infraction of the law. Transferred thence to Fortress Monroe, I found the State of Virginia, through this organization, had taken itself out of the Union, and erected for itself, or endeavored to erect for itself, a separate Government, and I dealt with that State as being in rebellion—[applause]—and that the property of rebels, of whatever name or nature, should be dealt with as rebels' property, subject to the laws of war. [Applause.] I have been thus careful, Sir, in stating the various steps, because I came here—although, through your kindness, dealing with high eulogy. I came here to answer for my acts done before the country, and before the world, and to answer to every charge of inconsistency or wrong in intention. Wrong in judgment I may have been, but wrong in intention or inconsistency, never, [applause;] and upon the same theory which I felt myself obliged, as loyal to the Constitution and to the laws, to put down an insurrection while Maryland was loyal, whether that insurrection was white or black, by the same allegiance to the Constitution and the laws, I felt bound to confiscate slave property in the rebellious State of Virginia. [Applause.] Pardon me, Sir; but right here I say that I am a little sensitive upon this subject. I am an old-fashioned Andrew Jackson Democrat of twenty years' standing. [Applause, and three cheers for the second hero of New-Orleans.] And so far as I know, I have never swerved—so help me God—from one of his teachings. [Applause.] Up to the time when this rebellion took place, I went as far, Sir, as the furtherest in sustaining the Constitutional rights of the States, however bitter, however distasteful to me were those obligations that my fathers assumed for me in the compromises of the Constitution. [Applause.] But, among them all, it was not for me to pick out or reject—I took them all. Fellow Democrats, I took every one, because they were all constitutional obligations; and taking each and all, I stood by the South, and by Southern rights under the Constitution, until I advanced so far as to look into the very pit of disunion, [laughter and applause,] and seeing what was the prospect I quietly withdrew, [applause,] and we went from that hour far apart. How far apart you shall judge, when I tell you that on the 28th of December, 1860, I shook hands in terms of personal friendship with JEFFERSON DAVIS, and on the 28th of December, 1862, I had the pleasure of reading his proclamation that I was to be hung at sight. [Laughter.] And now, my friends, if you will allow me to pass on a few moments in this line of thought, as we come up to the point of time when these men laid down their constitutional obligations. What were my rights and theirs, at that hour they repudiated the Constitution of the United States by a solemn vote, under the forms of law—in solemn convention. They took arms in their hands, and undertook by force of arms to rend the Constitution, and what seemed to be a forced separation of the heritage which my fathers had given me as a rich legacy to my children, and, when they did that, I call every man's attention to the fact that they abrogated, abnegated and forfeited all the constitutional rights, and released me from every constitutional obligation, [applause.] And, when I then was called upon to say what shall be my action in regard to Slavery? why, I was left to the natural instincts of my heart, as prompted by a Christian education in New-England, and I dealt with it accordingly, as if I was no longer bound by constitutional obligations. [Applause.] The same sense of duty to my constitutional obligations and to the rights of the States—so long as they remained under the Constitution, that required me to support the system of Slavery—that same sense of duty and right, after they had gone out from under the Constitution, causes me to follow the dictates of my own conscience. So, you see, my friends, however misjudged I may have been—and I speak to you, my Democratic friends—I claim that we went along, step by step, together up to that point, and that we should still go along step by step. We accept that the right to hold slaves was made part of the compromises of the Constitution by our fathers, and, like every other State right, was to be respected because of our allegiance to the Constitution, and our respect to State rights. But, when that sacred obligation which bound us was taken away, and we, as well as the negro, were disenthralled, why should we not follow the dictates of God's law, and of humanity. [Applause, long prolonged.] By the exigencies of the public service, Sir, I was removed once more into another sphere of action at New-Orleans. I found the first problem to come up in another form, and that led me to examine how far had progressed this civil commotion carried on by force of arms. I found that our complex system and States, with an independent government and the United States governing all, that there can be treason to the State and not to the United States; there can be revolution in a State, and yet none as regards the United States Government, and I found that there might be loyalty to the State and disloyalty to the Union, and loyalty to the Union and disloyalty to the organized Government of the State. It will be a little necessary, Sir, for your minds just to follow the course of mine upon the subject, that this shall be understood, and therefore I repeat, and, as an illustration, take the troubles in Rhode Island, when there was an attempt, by force of arms, to rebel against her State Government, and change the form of the State Government, and all that was peculiar to that movement of Gov. DORR in that behalf. There was nothing in that disloyal to the United States, but great disloyalty to the State of Rhode Island. I therefore say that, going to Louisiana, I found a State Government that had entirely changed its form; it had entirely revolutionized itself so far as the State was concerned; it had erected Courts; imposed taxes and made every possible kind of government organization. I found that the state was completely revolutionized; and I found further that so far as the Constitution of the State was concerned it was no longer, in and of itself, one of the United States of America. It had, so far as it could do, changed its State Government, and, by a solemn act, had forever seceded from the United States of America, and attempted to join the Confederate States of America. Taking that portion of the territory of the United States which had thus got itself into the condition I have mentioned, what did I find? I found a revolutionized State. There had been revolution; an infraction of the law; an abnegation of the law; a setting aside of the law; a making of a new State Government for the community, which had all been done, and was being supported by arms. Now, upon what thesis shall I deal with this people occupying a portion of the territory of the United States? I respectfully submit that I may deal with them as alien enemies—[applause]—that they were past the condition of wayward sisters—[applause]—unless, indeed, they erred as Cain did toward his brother Abel. They had passed from our Government, they had seized upon our territory, and, what makes the case still worse, they had seized upon territory which we, of the United States Government, had bought and paid for, and therefore I deal with them as alien enemies. And what rights have alien enemies captured in war? They have the right that such as are non-combatant shall be free from personal violence, and they have no other right. Therefore it was my duty to see to it—and I believe the record will show that I did see to it. [Applause.] I did see to it that order was preserved, and that every man who behaved well and did not aid the Confederate States, should not be molested in his person. I held everything else that they had was at the mercy of the conqueror. [Applause.] But to give you an idea, permit me to state the mode in which their rights were defined by one gentleman of my Staff. He very coolly paraphrased the Dred Scott decision, and said that they had no rights that a negro was bound to respect. [Applause and laughter.] And in dealing with them I took care to protect all men in their personal safety. I hear a friend behind me say, "But how did that affect loyal men?" The difficulty with that proposition is this: in governmental action in carrying on war, you cannot deal with individuals, but with organized communities, whether organized rightly or wrongly. [Applause.] And as I could do as far as my judgment taught me for a loyal citizen has to see to it that no exaction should be put upon him and no property should be taken away from him that was not absolutely necessary for the success of military operations. [Applause.] I know nothing else that I could do, though a loyal citizen may be unfortunate, like poor dog Tray, caught in bad company—[laughter]—and all their persons and their property are to be protected as far as possible, but let me repeat—for it is quite necessary to bear it in mind—let me repeat that in making war, or in making peace, or in carrying on governmental operations, so far as I am instructed, you can deal only with other men's immunities, and men must fall or rise with the communities with which they are situated. You in New-York must follow the Government as expressed by the will of the majority of your State until you can revolutionize against that Government. And these loyal men of the South must, until this contest comes in process of settlement, also follow the case of the organized majorities of the communities in which their lot has been cast. No man, no set of men, can see any solution of this or any other government problem but upon this basis. Now, to pass from the particular to the general, and leaving the detail in Louisiana, which I have here drawn rather as an illustration of my meaning than otherwise, I come to the proposition, What is the contest with all the States that are now bonded together in what are called the Confederate States? In what form does it come? It started in insurrection. It grew to be a rebellion, and it has become what—a revolution. It carries with it all the rights of a revolution. Our Government has dealt with it upon that ground. When it blockaded its ports it dealt with it as a revolution. When they sent out cartels of an exchange of prisoners, we dealt with this people no longer as an insurrection of traitors, but as an organized revolution that had set up a Government for itself upon the territory of the United States. Could any man say to me, Sir, "Why, then, you acknowledge the right of revolution in these men." I beg your pardon, Sir, I only acknowledge the fact of revolution—what has happened; and I look things plainly in the face. I do not dodge because they are unpleasant to my sight. Again I say, I find this revolution and these men there are no longer erring brethern. They are alien enemies. They have waged war against us, attempted to make alliances against us, and demanded to come into the family of nations. It is not grown to a successful revolution until acknowledged. [Applause.] Pardon me, I was speaking theoretically as a matter of law. A revolution can never be successful until acknowledged by the parent State. And now I am willing to unite with you in saying this is a revolution which we never will acknowledge. [Applause.] Why, Sir, have I been so careful in bringing you down to this distinction. Because, in my judgment, certain logical sequences follow from it, as certain as a corrollary of a problem in Euclid. If these men are alien enemies, how does it affect our political action. The very moment we are at war—as I insist with a foreign country to all intents and purposes—how can any man stand up here and say he is on the side of that foreign country. [Applause.] None, but an enemy. [Applause.] This is the way to get this matter right. A man must be either for his country or against his country. [Applause.] He cannot be throwing impediments all the time in the way of the progress of his country under the pretense that he is helping some other portion of his country. [Applause.] If a man thinks that he must do something to bring back his erring brother, let him take his musket and go down and try it in that way. [Applause.] I be left my opinion, and that is that is not the best way to bring him back, and that he can do it by persuasive talk, let him come down with me to Louisiana, and I will set him over into Mississippi, and if the rebels don't feel for his heart-strings, and not in love, I will bring him back. But let him not stay here. [Applause. A VOICE—"Send Wood down first."] Let us say to him, choose ye this day whom ye will serve. [Applause.] If the Lord thy God be God, serve God. If Baal be God, serve him. No man can serve two masters—God and Mammon. [Applause. VOICE—"That's so."] Again, there are other logical sequences to follow from this view which I have taken of this subject, and that is with regard to past political action. If they are alien enemies I do not see how we can be under ties of party fealty. They have passed out of that, and I think I may go back a moment and examine if all this party allegiance and party fealty, as regards them, are not broken, and if I am not to look simply to my country, and to its service, and leave them to look to the country they are attempting to erect, and to its service, and then try the conclusion between us. By this I give up no territory of the United States. Every foot that was ever circumscribed on the map, all the lines around the United States belong to us, and none the less because had men here attempted to organize a sworn Government in various portions of it, and this is to be the ground under our laws and our Government as soon as the power of the United States can be exacted for that purpose. And another proposition in that logical sequence is that we have no occasion to carry on the fight for the Constitution as it was—I beg your pardon, the Constitution as it is. Who is interfering with the Constitution as it is? Who makes any attack upon the Constitution. We are fighting with those who have gone out and repudiated the Constitution, making a Constitution for themselves. ["That's it," and cheers.] And now, my friends, I do not know but I shall use some heresy, but as a Democrat, as an Andrew Jackson Democrat, I am not for the Union as it was. ["Good," and loud cheers.] I have the honor to say, as a Democrat, and an Andrew Jackson Democrat, I am not for the Union to be again as it was. Understand me—I was for the Union as it was, because I saw, or thought I saw, the troubles in the future which have burst upon us; but having undergone those troubles, having spent all this blood and this treasure, I do not mean to go back again and be check to jowl, as I was before, with South Carolina, if I can help it. [Applause.] Mark me now; let no man misunderstand me; and I repeat lest I may be misunderstood, (for there is none so difficult to understand as those that don't want to.) Mark me again, I say, I do not mean to give up a single inch of the soil of South Carolina. [Loud cries of "Never, never," and great applause.] If I had been living at that time, and had the position, the will, and the ability, I would have dealt with South Carolina as JACKSON did, and kept her in the Union at all hazards; but now she has gone out, and I will take care that when she comes in again she will come in better behaved; [loud laughter, "Good," "That's the talk," and cheers;] that she shall no longer be the firebrand of the Union—aye, that she shall enjoy what her people never yet enjoyed, the blessings of a republican form of government. [Renewed applause.] And, therefore, in that view I am not for the reconstruction of the Union as it was. I have spent treasure and blood enough upon it, in conjunction with my fellow-citizens, to make it a little better, and I think we can have a better Union. It was good enough if it had been let alone. The old house was good enough for me, but the South pulled down the old part, and I propose, when we build it up, to build it up with all the modern improvements. [Uproarious laughter and great cheering.] Another one of the logical sequences, it seems to me, that follow inexorably and is not to be shunned, from the proposition that we are dealing with alien enemies, what is our duty with regard to the confiscation of their property? And that would seem to me to be very easy of settlement under the Constitution, and without any discussion, if my first proposition is right. Hasn't it been held, from the beginning of the world down to this day, from the time the Israelites took possession of the land of Canaan, which they got from alien enemies—hasn't it been held that the whole of the property of those alien enemies belongs to the conqueror. [applause,] and that it has been at his mercy and his clemency what should be done with it? And for one, I would take it and give to the loyal man, who was loyal from the heart, at the South, enough to make him as well as he was before, and I would take the balance of it and distribute it among the volunteer soldiers who have gone forth in the service of their country; [applause;] and so far as I know them, if we should settle South Carolina with them, in the course of a few years I should be quite willing to receive her back into the Union. [Laughter and applause.] That leads us to deal again with another proposition—what shall be done with the slaves? And here, again, the laws of war, dealing with this species of property, have long since settled themselves with clearness and exactness—that it is at the hand of the superior, of the conqueror, of the Government who has maintained or extended its jurisdiction over the territory, to deal with slaves as it pleases—to free them or not, as that Government chooses. It is not for the conquered to make terms or for them to send their friends into the conquering country to make terms about it. ["Good," and cheers.] I have again another corollary which follows, as I say, logically, from this view of the case. Perhaps if the mind of any of this audience has gone with me to this point, upon the proposition that we are fighting with alien enemies, we may by this consideration again relieve another difficulty which seems to trouble some of my old Democratic friends, and that is the question of arming the negro slaves. If these men are alien enemies, is there any objection that you know of, and if so state it, to our arming one portion of that foreign country against the other, while they are fighting us? (Loud responses of "No, no," and cheers.) Suppose we were at war with England, who here would get up in New-York and say we must not arm the Irish, lest they should hurt some Englishman? [Laughter and applause.] Well, at one time, not very far gone, all those Englishmen were our grandfathers' brothers. Either they or we erred; but we are now separate nations, arising out of the contest. So again I say, if you will look carefully you will see that there can be no objection for another reason. There is no law, either of war or of international law, or law of governmental action, that I know of, which prevents a country arming any portion of its citizens or its subjects for the defence of that portion or of any other, and they become (if they do not take part with those rebels) simply our citizens, residing upon our territory, which at the present hour is usurped by our enemies. [Applause.] At this moment, and in the waning hour, I do not propose to discuss, more than to hint at these various subjects. [Loud cries of "Go on, go on."] But there is one question that I have been so often asked, that I want to make an answer to, once for all, and when I have answered it to everybody, nobody will ask me again, and that is this, (and most frequently am I asked that question by my old Democratic friends,) "Why, Gen. BUTLER, what is your experience? Will the negroes fight?" To that I have to answer, that upon that subject I have no personal experience. I left the Department of the Gulf before they were fairly brought into action; but they did fight under JACKSON at Chalmette. More than that, I will bring in some other man to answer that question. Let NAPOLEON III. answer it, who has hired them to do what the veterans of the Crimea cannot do—to whip the Mexicans. I will answer it in another form. Let the veterans of NAPOLEON the First, under his brother-in-law, LECLERC, who were whipped out of St. Domingo by them, tell whether they will fight or not. [Applause.] I will ask you to remember it in another form still. What has been the demoralizing effect upon them as a race by their contact with the white man, I know not, [laughter,] but I cannot forget that they and their fathers would not have been slaves except that they were captives of war in their own countries, in hand to hand fights among the several chiefs, and were sold into Slavery because they were captives in war. [Cheers.] They would fight at some times, and if you want to know any more about it, I can only advise you to try them. ["Good," and renewed applause.] Passing along, if you please, to another of what seems to me to be the logical deductions of our carrying on this war as against alien enemies—for I pray you to remember that I am only carrying out in every department the same idea upon which the Government rested when it instituted the blockade—what are the rights and duties of foreign nations? We have heretofore seemed to consider, that if we acknowledged that there was a revolution, and there were alien enemies in this fight, that therefore we should give to foreign nations greater right to interfere in our affairs than they would have if they were rebels, considered and held by us as rebels, only in the rebellious part of our own country. The first answer to that is this; that, so far as the rebels are concerned, they are estopped to deny that they are exactly what they claim themselves to be, alien enemies; and, so far as foreign nations are concerned, while they are alien to us, yet they are upon our territory, and until we acknowledge them, there is no better settled law, axiom of the law, rule of the law of nations, than that the recognition of them is an act of war. They have no more right to recognize them, because we say, "We will deal with you as belligerent aliens enemies," than they would have to deal with them if we dealt with them simply as rebels; and no country is more sternly and strongly bound by that view than is England, because she held the recognition by France of our independence to be an act of war, and declared war accordingly. [Applause.] Therefore, I do not see who would lose any rights. We do not allow that this is a rightful rebellion—we do not recognize it as such—we do not act toward it except in the best way we can to put it down and to rerevolutionize the country.

But what is the duty, then, of neutrals, if these are alien enemies? We find them a people with whom no neutral nation has any treaty of amity or alliance; they are strangers to every neutral nation, and, for example, let us take the English. The English nation have no treaty with the rebels—have no relations with the rebels—*open* relations with the rebels, [laughter,] none that are recognized by the laws of nations. They have a treaty of amity and friendship with us, and now what is their duty in the contest between us and our enemies, to whom they are strangers? They claim it to be neutrality, such neutrality as they would have between two friendly nations with whom they have had treaties of amity. Let me illustrate: I have two friends that have got into a quarrel—into a fight, if you please; I am on equally good terms with both, and I do not choose to take a part with either, and treat them as belligerents, and I hold myself neutral; and that is the position of a nation, where two equally friendly nations are fighting. But I have a friend again who is fighting with a stranger, with whom I have nothing to do, of whom I know nothing that is good, of whom I have seen nothing except that he would fight—what is my duty, my friends, in that case? To stand perfectly neutral? It is not either the part of a friend, as between men, and it is not the part of a friendly nation, as between nations. And yet, from some strange misconception, our English friends profess to do no more than to stand perfectly neutral, while they have treaties of amity with us and no treaty which they acknowledge with the rebels. [Applause.] And therefore, I say it is a much higher duty on the part of foreign nations toward us when we are in contest with a nation with which they have no treaty of amity. To illustrate how this fact bears upon this question: the English, "Oh! we are going to be neutral; we will not sell you any arms, because we should have to sell the same to the Confederates." To that I answer: You have got treaties of amity and commerce with us by which you agree to trade with us. You have got no treaty of amity or commerce with them by which you agree to trade with them. Why not, then, trade with us? why not give us that right of preference, except for reasons that I will state hereafter? I have been thus particular upon this, because in stating these views to gentlemen in whose judgment I have great confidence, they have said to me, "I agree to your views, Mr. BUTLER, but I am afraid you will involve us with other nations in the view that you take of that matter." But I insist, and I can only state the proposition—your own minds will carry it out familiarly—I insist that there is a higher and closer duty to us—treating this as a struggle nation not yet admitted into the family of nations, an interloper trying to crowd himself into place among the family of nations—that there is a higher duty to our old friendship from our old relations toward Great Britain, than there is to this pushing, attempting-to-get-into-place member, coming member, of the family of nations. There is still another logical consequence which, in my judgment, follows from this view of the case. The great question put to me, my friends, and the great question which is now agitating this country, is, How are we to get these men back? how are we to get its territory back? how are we to reconstruct the nation? I think it is much better answered upon this hypothesis than any other: There are but two ways in which this contest can be ended; one is by rerevolutionizing a portion of this territory and have them come to ask to be admitted into the Union; another is, to bring it all back, so that if they do not come back in the first way, they shall come back bound to our triumphal car of victory. Now, when any portion of the South becomes loyal to the North and to the Union, or, to express it with more care, when any portion of the inhabitants of the South wish to become again a part of the nation, and will throw off the Government of JEFFERSON DAVIS, erect themselves into a State, and come and ask us to take them back with such a State Constitution as they ought to be admitted back again under, there is no difficulty in its being done. There is no witchery about this. This precise thing has been done in the case of Western Virginia. She went out—stayed out for a while. By the aid of our armies, and by the efforts of her citizens, she revolutionized, she threw off the Government of the rest of the State of Virginia; she threw off the Confederate yoke; she erected herself into a State, with a Constitution such as I believe is quite satisfactory to all of us, especially the amendment. [Applause.] She has asked to come back, and has been received back, and in the first entering, the pledge of that series of States which will come back that way. But suppose they will not come back? We are bound to subjugate them. What, then, do they become? Territories of the United States—[great applause]—acquired by force of arms—[renewed applause]—precisely as we acquired California, precisely as we acquired Nevada, precisely as we acquired—not exactly, though—as we acquired Texas; [laughter;] and then is there any difficulty in dealing with these men? Was there any difficulty in dealing with the State of California, when our men went there and settled in sufficient numbers so as to give that State the benefits of the blessings of a republican form of Government? Was there any difficulty in obtaining her, beyond our transactions with Mexico? None whatever. Was there any difficulty in taking to us the new State of Nevada when she was ready to come and ripe to come? None. Was there any difficulty in taking any portion of the Louisiana purchase, when we bought her first? Will there be any difficulty, when her people get ready to come back to the United States, of our taking her back again, more than, perhaps, to carry out the parallel a little further and pay a large sum of money besides, as we did in the case of California after we conquered it from Mexico? Or is there any uncertainty of reconstructing the Union? These States having gone out without cause, without right, without grievance, and having formed themselves into new States, and taken upon themselves new alliances, I am not for readmitting them back, or for having them come back without readmission. I feel, perhaps, if the ladies will pardon the illustration, like a husband whose wife has run away with another man, and has divorced herself from him, and cannot take her to his arms until they have come before the priest and been remarried. [Laughter.] And I have the same feeling in the case of this people that have gone out; but when they will repent, and when they will come back, I am ready to receive them; and I am not ready until then. And now I have gone by far too discursively over many of these points which I desired to bring to your attention, and let us return, not to what might have been done or might not have been done, in the Department of the Gulf, to which you have so flatteringly alluded, and to which I will answer in a single word. While I am very much gratified at the kind expression of your regard, whether that expression is justified can be told in a single word. When I left the Department of the Gulf, I set down and deliberately put in the form of an address, to the people of that Department, the exact acts I had done while in their Department; and I said to them, "I have done these things," and I have now waited more than three months, and I have yet to hear a denial from that Department that these things were done. [Applause.] And to that, Sir, I can point alone as a justification of your too flattering eulogy, and to that I point forever as an answer to every slander and every calumny. The ladies of New-Orleans knew whether they were safe; has any one of them ever said she was not? The men of New-Orleans knew whether life and property were safe; has any man ever said they were not? The poor of New-Orleans knew whether the money which was taken from the rich rebels, was applied to the alleviation of their wants; has any man denied that it was? To that record I point, and it will be the only answer that I shall ever make; and I only do it now because I desire that you shall have neither doubt nor feeling upon this subject. It is the only answer I can ever make against a thousand calumnies that have been poured upon me and mine. To that record I refer for my answer, and it is the only one to which I shall ever refer to as an answer to and against the thousand of calumnies which have been uttered against myself and the officers who worked with me for the good of our country. [Applause.] And now I will say another word on another subject, in relation to the progress of the war; and I think if you look at what has been done for a moment, you will see that the war is progressing, and that, too, successfully to its conclusion. Look back from 1863 to 1862, and tell me whether there has not been any progress. [Applause.] Look at our changed position in North Carolina—look at Port Royal, and tell me whether we have not progressed. Now then, they hold none of Missouri, none of Kentucky, none of Tennessee for any valuable purpose of supplies, because the western part is in our hands, and the eastern part has been so run over by contending armies that all the supplies are gone. They hold no portion of Virginia valuable for supplies—that is eaten out by their armies. We hold one-third of Virginia, one half of North Carolina; we hold hold our own in South Carolina, and I think we shall, before the 11th of this month, hold a little more. [Applause.] We hold two-thirds of Louisiana in wealth and population; we hold all of Arkansas and all Texas so far as supplies can go to the rebels, so long as FARRAGUT is between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, [applause,] and I believe the colored troops held Florida at last accounts. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] Now, then, let us see to what the rebellion is reduced—to the remainder of Virginia, part of North Carolina, the larger part of South Carolina, all Georgia—Texas, as I said before being, cut off. Now why I draw strong hopes from this is, that their supplies all come either from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, or Texas, and these are completely now beyond their reach, and to that I look largely to the suppression of this rebellion and the overthrow of this revolution. [Applause.] They have got to the end of their conscription—we have not begun ours. [Applause, and a voice, "That's the difference."] They have come to the end of their national credit—we have not put ours in any market in the world. [Applause.] And why should any man be despondng? why should any man say that this great work has gone too slow? why should men feel impatient? why, the war of the Revolution was seven years. Why should men be so anxious that nations should march faster than they are prepared to march—faster than the tread of nations had ever been in the Providence of God? Nations in war have ever moved slowly. We are too impatient—we never learn anything, and it would seem to me from reading history—I speak of myself as well as you—I have shared with that impatience myself. I have shared with the various matters of disappointment. I was saying but the other day, to a friend of mine, "It seems strange to me that our navy cannot catch that steamer *Alabama*; there must be something wrong in the Navy Department, I am afraid," and I got quite impatient. I had hardly got over the wound inflicted by the capture of the *Jacob Bell*, when came the *Golden Eagle* and the *Lady Jane*, and as one was from Boston, it touched me keenly. [Applause.] He replied; "Don't be impatient; remember that PAUL JONES, with a sailing ship on the coast of England, put the whole British navy at defiance for many months, and wandered up and down that coast, and worked his will upon it, [applause,] and England had no naval Power to contend with, and had not 2,500 miles to blockade. I remember that in the French war, Lord COCHRANE, with one vessel, held the whole French coast against the French navy, and that was by no means a steamship. And so it has been done by other nations. Let us have a little patience, and possess our souls with a little patriotism, and less politics, and we shall have a little unity. [Applause, and "Good."] But there is one portion of this war, I am bound to say in all frankness to you, that I do not like the appearance of, and that is because we cannot exactly reach it. I refer to the war made upon our commerce, which is not the fault of the navy, nor or of any department of the Government, but is the fault of our allies. [Applause.] Pardon me a moment, for I am speaking now in the commercial City of New-York, where I think it is a matter of interest to you, and of a matter to which I have given some reflection—pardon me a moment, until we examine and see what England has done. She agreed to be neutral—I tried to demonstrate to you that she ought to have been a little more so—but has she been? ["No, no, no."] Let us see the evidences of that "no." In the first place, there has been nothing of the Union cause that her orators and her statesmen have not maligned—there has been nothing of sympathy or encouragement which she has not afforded our enemies—there has been nothing which she could do under the cover of neutrality which she has not done. ["That is true."] Nassau has been the naval arsenal for pirate rebel boats to refit in—Kingston has been the coal depot, and Barbados has been the dancing hall to *fete* pirate chieftains in. [Applause.] What cause, my friends—what cause, my countrymen, has England so to deal with us? What is the reason she so deals with us? Is it because we have never shown sympathy toward her or love to her people? And mark me here, that I make a distinction between the English people as a mass and the English Government. [Applause.] I think the heart of her people beats responsive to ours—[applause;] but I know her Government and aristocracy hate us with a hate which passeth all understanding. [Applause.] I say, let us see if we have given any cause for this. I know, I think, what the cause is; but let us see what we have done. You remember that when the famine overtook the Irishmen in 1847, the *Macedonian* frigate carried out the bread from this country to feed the poor that England was starving. [Applause.] When afterward the heir to her throne arrived here, aye, in this very house, we assembled to do him welcome in such numbers that the very floor would not uphold them, [laughter,] and to testify our appreciation of the high qualities of his mother and sovereign, and our love of the English people—we gave him such a reception as Northern gentlemen give to their friends; and his present admirers at Richmond gave him such a reception as Southern gentlemen give to their friends. [Laughter and applause.] What further has been done by us? No, I have no right to claim any portion of it. What has been done by the merchants of New-York? The *George Griswold* goes out to feed the starving poor of Lancashire, to which yourselves all contributed, and it was only God's blessing on that charity that prevented that vessel being overhauled and burned by the pirate *Alabama*, fitted out from an English port. [Applause.] And here, to-day, at Birkenhead, the *Sumter* being fitted out—at Barbados the Captain of the *Florida* is being *feted*—and somewhere the "200" the cabalistic number of the British merchants who contributed to her construction, is preying upon our commerce, and we hear that at Glasgow a steamer is being made for the Emperor of China—[laughter]—and at Liverpool another is about to be launched for the Emperor of China. Pardon me, I don't believe the Emperor of China will buy many ships of Great Britain, until they bring back the silk gowns they stole out of his palace at Pekin. [Laughter and applause.] And even now I say these very ships are being fitted out by, and our commerce preyed upon, through ships in the hands of the rebels, built by English builders. [Cries of "That's so."] And I will refer to the merchants of the City of New-York whether it has not already reached the point where our commerce, to be safe, has to be carried in British bottoms. I learn by the correspondence between Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. MASON, that an enemy's goods may be carried under a neutral flag; but if the British Government desired to be governed by the Convention of Paris, why was not that other provision insisted upon, that there should be no more privateering? [Applause.] When we took SLIDELL and MASON from a British steamer, the British Government, I believe in accordance with the decision of her own jurists, demanded their return, and we returned them. We did not think it best (and I think we acted wisely, too) at that time to get into serious trouble with England. She threatened war if we should not comply with her desires, and we were not then prepared for that; but thank God we are getting more and more in a condition to remember that occasion every day. [Enthusiastic applause.] Why is it that the so-called Confederacy is treated thus leniently in the case. It is because we are the only commercial rival of Great Britain—[applause]—and because the South has no commercial marine. [Applause.] And in my judgment there has been, on the part of Great Britain, an attempt to run our commerce from the seas, if human actions are to be considered as indicating human thoughts. [Great applause.] It is the height of absurdity to tell me that the British Government put the *Alabama* under $20,000 bonds not to engage in privateering. Why the *Jacob Bell* alone would pay the amount of the bond. It was not so with us when the British Government was at war with Russia. That Government complained to ours that the bark *Mora* was being fitted out for the Russian service, in the port of New-York; and immediately—by telegraph—our Government sent to have her stopped, and she was stopped. Let them act toward us, as we acted toward them. Let them stop the construction of pirate vessels in their ports as we did. [Applause.] Why, as England acts now, we could stop two pirates to her one. [Applause.] We must in some way put a stop to the construction and fitting out of these pirate vessels in English ports to prey upon our commerce, or else consent to keep our ships at home. We must stop them; we must act through the people of England, if we cannot secure a stoppage in any other way. [Applause.] I have seen it stated that the loss to our commerce already amounts to $9,000,000—enough to have paid the expense of keeping a large number of vessels at home, and out of the way of these cruisers. What shall we do in the matter? Why, when our Government takes a step toward putting a stop to it, (and I believe it is, taking that step now, but it is not in my province to speak of it,) we must aid her in so doing. [Great applause.] We are the Government upon this matter, and when our Government gets ready to take a step, we must get ready to sustain it. [Applause.] England told us what to do when we took MASON and SLIDELL, and she thought there was a likelihood to be a war. She stopped exportation of those articles which she thought we wanted, and which she had allowed to be exported before. Let us do the same thing. [Applause.] Let us proclaim non-intercourse, so that no outs of food from the United States shall ever by any accident get into an Englishman's mouth until this rebellion ceases. [Laughter and applause.]

A VOICE—Like to say that again?

Gen. BUTLER—I never say anything, my friends, that I am afraid to say again. [Applause.] I say again, let us proclaim non-intercourse, so that no outs of food shall by any accident get into an Englishman's mouth until these piracies are stopped. [Applause.] That we have a right to do; and when we ever do do it, my word for it, they will find out where these vessels are going to, and they will write to the Emperor of China. [Applause.] But I h

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

Major-General Barnard's Report of the Operations of the Engineering Department.

Interesting Account of the Campaign on the Chickahominy and the Seven Days' Battles.

From the Report of Gen. BARNARD to Gen. MCCLELLAN of the operations of the Engineering Department of the Army of the Potomac, we copy the following interesting extract, which throws a good deal of light on the operations of the army while on the Chickahominy. The first part of the report details the arrangements made for the defence of Washington, and the operations at the siege of Yorktown. The report then proceeds:

On the 22d, (May, 1862,) the general headquarters reached Coal Harbor, and I proceeded immediately to the New-Bridge to reconnoitre that position. A word is proper here concerning the Chickahominy, which, at the season we struck it, was one of the most formidable obstacles that could be opposed to the advance of an army—an obstacle to which an ordinary river, though it be of considerable magnitude, is comparatively slight.

The Chickahominy, considered as a military obstacle, consists of a stream of no great volume, a swamp and a bottom land.

The stream flows through a belt of heavily-timbered swamp, which averages three to four hundred yards wide. A few hundred yards below New-Bridge is a short length of the stream not margined by swamp timber, but everywhere else between New and Bottom's Bridges the belt of swamp timber is continuous and wide.

The tops of the trees rise just about to the level of the crests of the highlands bordering the bottom, thus perfectly screening from view the bottom lands and slopes of the highlands on the enemy's side.

The disappearance in the place indicated, of swamp timber near New-Bridge, and the dwindling away of the same, at some points above the bridge, to isolated trees, gave us some glimpse of the enemy's side near this point.

Through this belt of swamp the stream flows sometimes in a single channel, more frequently divided into several; and when but a foot or two above its Summer level, overspreads the whole swamp.

The *bottom lands* between the swamp and the highlands are little elevated at their margins above the swamp, so that a few feet rise of the stream overflows large areas of them.

They rise very gently toward the foot of the highland slopes. These bottom lands are generally cultivated, intersected by deep ditches, and their lower portions are, in wet weather, even when not overflowed, spongy and impracticable for cavalry and artillery.

The total width of bottom land varies from three-fourths to 1¾ miles.

The crests of the opposite highland spurs are about 1⅜ or 1¾ miles apart. The road via Coal Harbor to Richmond crosses the stream by a wooden bridge (on piles) which had been destroyed. After passing the bridge, the road, or causeway, takes a direction oblique to the course of the stream, having reaches near it parallel with it,) and ascends the opposite heights by a ravine, at a point nearly a mile from the bridge. Above New-Bridge, the character of the stream and margins is not much different from what has been described, though the swamp was somewhat less regular in its width and density. The Meadnacsville and Meadow bridges each consisted of *several* bridges crossing different arms of the stream, the swamp being wide at both places.

These were the only bridges and roads crossing the stream in the vicinity of the position of the army.

The distance from New-Bridge to Bottom's Bridge, is eight miles. In this space there were two or three indifferent summer fords, or places where a pedestrian could make his way through the swamp and stream, but it was currently reported at the time of our arrival, that the stream was nowhere fordable.

The knowledge of the Chickahominy gained at Bottom's Bridge showed me that the stream might be reached at almost any point, with little risk, and thoroughly examined, provided the enemy's pickets did not actually hold our sides. Taking with me Lieut. CUSTER, of —— cavalry, I reached it at a point three-quarters of a mile below New-Bridge, and caused him to enter it. He waded across without any difficulty, the depth being about four feet, and a few days afterward, emboldened by this experiment, he caused the length of the stream to be waded, from the bridge for half a mile down. The attack and capture of the enemy's pickets by him and Lieut. BOWEN, was founded upon these reconnoissances, to which the successful results are due.

Although it was thus shown that the stream was no obstacle for infantry, the swamp and the bottom lands were impracticable to cavalry and artillery. It was necessary to provide bridges, and, (except at the site of "New-Bridge,") to corduroy a certain length of road on each margin. Three points were selected; "New-Bridge," a point a mile above, and another the same distance below.

The bridge materials, and corduroy stuff were collected and deposited at convenient points. At the same time, Gen. SUMNER, whose corps had been stationed at a point intermediate between "New-Bridge" and Bottom's Bridge, constructed two corduroy bridges across the stream, and swamp, one of which was completed on or before the 28th, and the other on or before the 30th of May. So far as engineering preparations were concerned, the army could have been thrown over as early as the 28th; SUMNER uniting his corps to those of HEINTZELMAN and KEYES, and taking the enemy's position at New-Bridge in flank and rear. Thus attacked, the enemy could have made no formidable resistance to the passage of our right wing.

I had twice reconnoitered the other side of the Chickahominy, and on the 28th found Gen. NAGLEY's (CASEY's division) pickets holding the very edge of the large wheatfield, occupying the highlands immediately facing our position at New-Bridge. On the 30th I repeated the reconnoissance, and reached Golding's House—a point overlooking our debouche from the New-Bridge, at a distance of 1¾ miles. I returned from that reconnoissance in the torrents of rain which commenced to fall that afternoon, and which continued during the night, completely changing the whole aspect of affairs.

On the afternoon of the 31st, the enemy threw himself upon our left wing, doubtless believing that it was, by the swollen condition of the Chickahominy, entirely isolated.

Fortunately, Gen. SUMNER succeeded in getting over both divisions of his corps and one battery, though RICHARDSON, finding the lower bridge impassable, was obliged to make a detour to the upper one, and did not arrive in time to take part in the action that evening. Soon after, the upper bridge became impassable.

Orders from headquarters were given for throwing, that night, the bridges at the points selected at and near "New-Bridge." The night was intensely dark, and the dense foliage of the swamp excluded any little light there was in the heavens. The stream, which during the day had slowly exhibited the effects of the storm, rose rapidly during the night. Capt. DUANE who, at the New-Bridge, had the simplest task of all, that of bringing his pontoons into position between existing abutments, found the darkness, the powerful current, and the rising stream, too much to contend with, and postponed his operations till daylight.

At the upper point the bridge materials, (trestles,) which had been deposited near the site, under cover of the swamp timber, were found to be afloat; this, with the much more difficult character of the task than that of Capt. DUANE, prevented any progress during the night.

At the lower point the same, or even greater difficuities, were encountered. The direction of the bridge, chosen while the water was down, and well chosen, was found inadmissible, after a rise of a couple of feet.

Detachments of Gen. WOODBURY's brigade had charge of the construction of these two last named bridges. He reports to me:

"At 1 30 P. M., when the battle began, over the river, I was at work two miles below 'New-Bridge,' on a bridge, or set of bridges, over the Chickahominy. I comprehended, in an instant, the full import of the attack, and hastened back to prepare for bridges. The six teams left to me I caused to be harnessed up, and added to them as many teams as I could raise in my brigade. * * * About 10 o'clock in the night of the 31st ult., I received orders to commence bridges immediately."

The three sub-reports herewith, (numbered 3, 4, 5,) of the officers charged with the construction, will show the difficulties encountered.

Gen. WOODBURY adds:

"No fault can be found with the officers and men of the engineer brigade. I have never seen officers work with more zeal, or men work harder than they have done during the last two days. Only by more familiarity with the drill could they have had more experience available for the recent emergency."

The result of the operation was, that at 8.15 A. M., June 1, the pontoon bridge at the site of New-Bridge was complete, and passable to infantry, cavalry and artillery. About noon the upper trestle bridge was practicable for infantry. It was not till night that a practicable bridge for infantry was obtained at the "lower trestle bridge."

In reference to these two trestle bridges, it must be observed that the "bottom land" adjacent, dry, or nearly so, when we selected the sites, was overflowed or rendered boggy, for a half-mile on one or the other side, and could only be made passable to cavalry or artillery by corduroying—a work which could not be done over so much water-covered ground in one day or two days, nor done at all on the enemy's side, under his unsubdued fire, as subsequent experience proved.

At 8.15 A. M., the moment when the "New-Bridge" (pontoon bridge) was being completed, I was on the spot. I have observed that the road crossing at this point was a raised causeway. On our own side the water had overflowed this causeway in two or three places near the bridge. On the other side were similar places. Anxious to ascertain how practicable the route was, I directed Lieut. BABCOCK to proceed with a few of his sappers as far as he safely could on the other side. He proceeded perhaps two hundred yards, when he was fired upon by sharpshooters ambuscaded in the vicinity, and one of his men shot through the lungs. Supporting the wounded man himself, he withdrew, followed by repeated volleys. The intense anxiety I felt at this moment was partially relieved, when I ascertained that it was not Lieut. BABCOCK himself, as I supposed, who was shot.

Although these overflows of the causeway existed on *both sides*, the road surface was hard, and, at that time, practicable for artillery. Later in the day, the water continuing to rise, and flowing over with a powerful current, cuts were made so deep that artillery could not pass until these were bridged. Whether this happened, too, on the enemy's side (where the road, as stated, was likewise overflowed) there were no means of knowing.

At a later hour (perhaps 10 or 12 o'clock, for I find no record) I was again at these bridges. Of the results of the battle we know (or I know) nothing. The enemy held with artillery, and undisturbed, the opposite heights. It was evidently impossible to pass here, with our infantry, artillery and cavalry confined to this narrow causeway; for I do not believe that even infantry in any numbers, in fighting order, could have passed over (opposed by the enemy's fire) the overflowed and ditched lands that interposed between the two trestle bridges and the enemy's positions. I so reported (in writing, I think, although I find no copy) to yourself. There was one way, however, to unite the army on the other side; it was to *take advantage of a victory at Fair Oaks, to sweep at once the enemy from his position opposite New-Bridge, and, simultaneously, to bring over by the New-Bridge our troops of the right wing, which would then have met with little or no resistance.*

It should have been observed that soon after passing the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, Gen. KEYES was directed to advance, and to select and fortify a strong position on the Richmond Road. He commenced fortifying a position about a mile in advance of SAVAGE's Station, and a mile and a half behind the "Seven Pines."

It was deemed necessary by the Commanding General to hold the position of the Seven Pines, (the junction of the "Nine-Mile" road with the Williamsburgh road,) and by his order I directed Lieut. MCALESTER to select and fortify a position. Lieut. MCALESTER found the point held by Brig.-Gen. CASEY's Division, and some slight rifle-pits, abattis, &c., made. He selected a position a half mile in advance of the Seven Pines, which he deemed more tenable than the first. On visiting this ground, on the 28th, I directed the commencement of a redoubt, rifle-pits, felling of trees, &c., &c. Lieut. MCALESTER was unable to procure an adequate force to throw up rapidly a defensive line, and this redoubt was quite incomplete when the attack at this point was made, about 1½ P. M. of the 31st. A few pieces of artillery were placed in it behind the unfinished parapet, and, in attempting to spike them, I think it was, the gallant Col. BAILEY lost his life.

By the rise in the Chickahominy the two bridges built by Gen. SUMNER became impracticable by the night of the 31st. The bridges at Bottom's Bridge were with difficulty preserved from destruction, but the rising waters overflowed the adjacent road, and soon those bridges became useless for wagons or horses. Fortunately the railroad bridge had been repaired, and by this alone the left wing of the army was supplied. By means of planks laid between the rails (infantry and, with some risk, horses could pass. This, for several days, was the only communication between the two wings of the army.

Immediately after the battle of Fair Oaks, Lieut. MCALESTER was directed to complete the redoubt already mentioned, and to extend the defensive line to the right to embrace Fair Oaks, and to the left to connect with the White Oak Swamp. At the same time, Col. SULLY, under Gen. SUMNER's orders, commenced a line of barricades, continuing the line toward Golding's House. Lieuts. COMSTOCK and FARQUHAR were ordered to Gen. SUMNER's headquarters to aid in this work, make reconnoissances, &c.

Col. ALEXANDER took, by your orders, immediate charge of the bridges, and a vigorous effort was made to corduroy the approaches on each side, a thing indispensable to making the two trestle bridges practicable. The labor was completely thrown away. After being permitted to go on for a few days, it was arrested by the enemy's fire, and the approaches on the enemy's side to these two bridges never did become practicable

Two days after the battle of the 1st, (viz., June 3,) I was directed to join Gen. SUMNER's headquarters temporarily. Previous to leaving I had urgently recommended the construction of a bridge at a point not far below the lower trestle bridge, where the debouches on each side could be completed out of view of the enemy, and under the protection of our own forces, now holding Golding's House. Gen. WOODBURY and Col. ALEXANDER made an exploration of the stream (under direct orders from headquarters) and selected a point for a bridge favorable enough otherwise, but failing in the important object of bringing the two wings of the army into immediate connection, it being but 300 or 400 yards above SUMNER's upper bridge.

This bridge was built over the stream upon framed trestles; through the swamp it was supported by cribs. The approaches to the bridge over the low bottom lands were either raised corduroy, or (on the north side) simply earth raised two or three feet, (the soil being here sandy,) with a layer of brush one foot below the upper surface, deep lateral ditches being made. The whole structure of the bridge and approaches was about 1,400 yards long.

The trestle-work and crib-work bridge was mostly done by troops of the engineer brigade, under Gen. WOODBURY; the approaches on the north by the Ninth and Twenty-second Massachusetts regiments, Cols. CASS and GOVE, both of whom were killed in the battles following; those on the south side by the Third Vermont. The bridge was ready for the passage of teams on the 14th, covered with earth, and the approaches entirely completed on the 17th. The bridge proper was 1,080 feet long, roadway 11 feet wide, number of cribs, 40, of framed trestles, 6.

Simultaneously two *infantry bridges* were made across the swamp by the engineer brigade; one a short distance below the "Lower Trestle Bridge," one nearly opposite Golding's, where an old sumiaer ford had been found, and where Gen. NAGLEY had commenced a bridge, previous to the battle of Fair Oaks.

To complete the history of bridges, I would add that, on my return from Gen. SUMNER's Headquarters, I still urged the necessity of a more direct communication, practicable for all arms, between the two wings of the army, the two "trestle bridges" having been virtually abandoned. The point suggested by me being considered too much exposed, the Commanding-General himself selected a point somewhat lower down, when the debouche was entirely covered by our lines, near Golding's, and this bridge was commenced by Capt. DUANE's engineer battalion, (assisted by troops of Gen. PORTER's and Gen. W. F. SMITH's commands,) on the 10th or 11th. The structure was about equal in magnitude to that already described. It was finished on the 18th or 19th.

Besides the works described, detachments of the engineer brigade, or engineer battalion, were at work on the corduroy communication with the bridges commenced the night of the 31st, repairing and corduroying roads, rebuilding Bottom's Bridge, &c.

We had, June 19, the following bridges:

UPPER TRESTLE BRIDGE—Debouches held by enemy, and incomplete on his side.

THE NEW BRIDGE—Two pontoon bridges, (Capt. DUANE having built a second one alongside the one completed June 1.) The road was held on south side of Chickahominy by the enemy.

LOWER TRESTLE BRIDGE—Debouches held by enemy, and incomplete on his side.

THE FORT BRIDGE—Available for infantry under certain circumstances; it was on the shortest line between the two wings of the army.

DUANE'S BRIDGE—A fine structure, practicable for all arms, and affording a very direct communication.

THE INFANTRY BRIDGE (OF WOODBURY)—Available for infantry.

WOODBURY AND ALEXADER'S BRIDGE—For all arms.

"SUMNER'S UPPER BRIDGE," or the Grapevine Bridge."—This had been put in condition to be used, in emergency, by all arms.

"SUMNER'S LOWER BRIDGE," I think, had never been repaired.

The railroad bridge was the means of bringing up most of the supplies to the left wing. Bottom's Bridge was kept up and the *tête-de-pont* held.

While at Gen. SUMNER's headquarters, (June 4 to June 7,) I laid out a redoubt at Golding's, (No. 6, on "campaign map" No. 3,) and directed Lieut. MCALESTER to lay out two others, (Nos. 4 and 5,) and to complete No. 3, (the one first commenced, and where Col. BAILEY was killed.)

Lieut. COMSTOCK, assisted by Lieut. FARQUHAR, was directed to have the lines complete from No. 6, to connect with MCALESTER's works. The woods in front were extensively slashed, as shown on the campaign map. Lieut. MCALESTER, in reconnoitering on the 5th, had his horse shot under him by the enemy's pickets, and narrowly escaped capture. Subsequently, redoubts Nos. 1 and 2 were constructed, carrying the left to the White Oak Swamp.

The redoubts may be described as follows:

No. 1—A lunette, with open gorge, 8 guns.

No. 2—A redan, with open gorge, 6 guns.

No. 3—An inclosed redoubt, (irregular pentagon,) 5 guns.

No. 4—An inclosed redoubt, 9 guns.

No. 5—An inclosed redoubt, irregular, 6 guns.

No. 6—An inclosed square of 30 yards wide, 6 guns.

The works were connected by rifle-pits or barricades. The object of these lines, (over three miles long,) was *to hold our position on the left wing against the concentrated force of the enemy, until communications across the Chickahominy could be established, or, if necessary, to maintain our position on this side, while the bulk of the army was thrown upon the other, should occasion require it; or, finally, to hold one part of our line and communications by a small force, while our principal offensive effort was made upon another.* Such an offensive effort it was the understood purpose of the Commanding General to make upon our right, driving the enemy from the large wheat-field, (where he opposed the passage of our right wing,) and from his position at the "Old Tavern," thus putting ourselves upon the nine-mile road to Richmond, and within five miles of that city. Reconnoissances with this view were constantly made by the engineers, roads and bridges across the ravine which separated our right wing from the enemy prepared, &c.

At the same time, several batteries were constructed under the direction of Capt. DUANE, on the left bank of the Chickahominy, either to operate upon the enemy's position and batteries opposite, or to defend our bridges, &c. They were:

No. 1....Near Dr. GAINES' house.....6 guns.
No. 2....On left of road, near New-Bridge.....6 guns.
No. 3....On right of road, near New-Bridge..6 guns.
No. 4....On right of road, near HOGAN's house.6 guns.

This last was armed with siege ordnance, I think, and used with success against the enemy's batteries. Several of these siege guns and the two 8-inch siege mortars, were brought up to put either in or in the vicinity of redoubts Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

Our reconnoissances showed that the enemy was throwing up works on the further side of the large "wheat-field" and in the neighborhood of "Old Tavern;" also in front of our lines, from redoubt No. 2 to No. 5. It was impossible to distinguish the exact character of these works, though most of them were probably little more than rifle-pits.

In order, as I understood it, to drive back the enemy's pickets, and to throw forward our own, Gen. HOOKER was ordered, on the 25th, to push his division forward through the woods, to the clearing three-fourths of a mile beyond his lines, and between the Williamsburgh road and the railroad. Hearing the firing, in the afternoon to that locality, and pushed forward on the Williamsburgh road to the further edge of the woods (then held by our troops) with a hope of getting some better knowledge of the ground and works of the enemy. An opening of 1,200 or 1,500 yards extended before me, and I saw guns in position and tents partially hid by a depression in the ground, but no appearance of works. In returning, my horse was struck by a shell and disabled.

In view of an advance to drive the enemy from the "wheat-field" on our right, it was decided, as a preliminary, to construct an epaulment for putting our guns on a commanding point on the edge of the field, and near our picket lines. Col. ALEXANDER, with a large detail, broke ground at dark on the night of the 26th, within musket range of the enemy's pickets, and succeeded by morning in obtaining cover without loss. The enemy did not interfere in any manner with the execution of this work, having, probably, other designs.

It had been known, some days previous to this, that JACKSON's command had reached Fredericksball Station, on its way from the Shenandoah, and *there was presumptive evidence that an attack on our right wing was meditated by the concentrated forces of the enemy, and that too on the 27th.* It was understood by me to be the intention of the Commanding General to concentrate our own forces either on one side or other of the Chickahominy, and, as far as I could infer, from a conversation, in which no positive decision was announced, on his part, the plan to which preference was given was, after the enemy's plans should be sufficiently developed, to *withdraw from the left bank of the Chickahominy, concentrate on the right bank, and attack Richmond while the enemy was massed on the other side.* Indeed, the work thrown up on the night of the 26th was understood to be a preparation for an attack to be made on the morning of the 27th.

On the afternoon of the 26th, I was told by the Commanding General that, in case of withdrawing from the other side (left bank) he would still be glad to maintain his hold on that side, in order to be able to recross, should events make it necessary or desirable. I said to him that I thought with any small force it was impracticable to hold the debouches of all our bridges, or even those from Duane's down to Sumner's Upper Bridge, but that, possibly, the heads of the two important bridges, "Alexander and Woodbury," and "Sumner's Upper Bridge," (which were within a few hundred yards of each other,) might be held. He desired me to go that afternoon and reconnoitre the ground for a position for that purpose. This was probably about 4 P. M.

I left the headquarters camp (then near of Dr. TRENT's) to seek a conveyance to get my horses, and proceeded on this reconnoissance. I had passed the Chickahominy when I was overtaken by an Aid-de-Camp, (Lieut. CUSTER,) who informed me that the Commanding-General desired to modify his instructions, that he wished me to reconnoitre a position extending from Dr. GAINES' to Barker's mill pond. He (Lieut. CUSTER) asked for my map, and sketched with a pencil a line extending between those limits.

How or by what forces it was intended to occupy that position I was not informed.

I took the road by "McGee's House" to New-Coal Harbor and to Dr. GAINES', thence back on to the spur on the right of Dr. GAINES', thence through the woods to New-Coal Harbor again, thence to Old Coal Harbor, thence by the road to "Dispatch Station" to near where I started, thence by the same road to near Barker's saw-mill.

It was late when I commenced, and I had been obliged to ride fast; when I reached BARKER's mill it was getting dark and I proceeded from thence back to camp. I thought that a position moderately favorable for a large force to fight a battle in equal or not greatly inferior numbers might be taken along this line, but not one which gave any very decided advantages. According to the force in which it was occupied, its left would rest on the first spur to the right (east) of GAINES' house, embracing the wood; or by contracting the front, rest on the spur where "WATTS'" house is, partially embracing the woods in front and running in front of Mr. GEE's house. The right would extend past Mr. GEE's house along the "Dispatch Station" road through the woods to the eminence near where a house is marked on the map, or perhaps, still better, kept along the edge of the woods toward the Chickahominy.

When I returned to headquarters camp after dark, I found that the Commanding General had left for Gen. PORTER's camp, having been summoned either by Gen. PORTER himself or by the sound of the attack made late that afternoon. At 10 P. M., I received a telegram directing me to repair at once to Gen. PORTER's headquarters. I reached there about midnight, and found the Commanding General and Gen. PORTER together, in bivouac, (all camp equipage, wagons, &c., having been sent to the other side.) After explaining on the map to the Commanding General what I had done in the afternoon, he rose to leave, intimating that he desired me to remain with Gen. PORTER.

On his leaving, Gen. PORTER seemed to be in doubt whether he should withdraw his troops from their actual positions. Finding *he had no positive instructions,* I told him that I supposed it indispensable to fall back, at least, to the position covering the bridges, in order to put himself in communication with the rest of the army, and he issued his orders to this effect about 1 A. M., and at dawn or early daylight the troops were in motion, near us, falling back.

At this time the doubts seemed to have revived in Gen. PORTER's mind as to the expediency of the movement, he alleging the probability of MCCALL's division being cut to pieces in the operation. I could only repeat my conviction, that it was indispensable in order to put himself in connection with the rest of the army, and it was continued; and we proceeded together to the ground I visited the evening before. On the way, or before starting, he asked me how many troops I thought he ought to be reinforced with. I replied, substantially, that I could not answer the question; that according to any understanding I had of the matter, I supposed the whole army was to fight on one side or the other; that I had all along supposed he was to retire to the other side.

After reaching the ground, he decided to put his left on the spur of WATTS' House, and riding further along the position, he concluded he could not extend his right beyond the clearing and spur where MCGEE's house is. After this I returned to headquarters, presuming that, in reference to the arrangements of the day, the Commanding General might have further instructions for me. I reached headquarters about 9 or 10 A. M., and being informed that the Commanding General was reposing, I went to my tent and remained there until afternoon.

I have gone somewhat minutely into the history of my connection with that battle-field, because upon this battle, fought by Gen. PORTER with 27,000 men, hinged the fate of the campaign.

On the afternoon of the 26th, Lieut. REESE was sent by Capt. DUANE (who had orders, I presume, direct from headquarters) to destroy the Upper Trestle and New-Bridge. He found the first already taken up by a detachment from the engineer brigade, the trestles being destroyed, and the flooring collected on the bank for burning. He took up the pontoons of the two bridges at New-Bridge, loaded them with the flooring, and attempted to float them down the stream to the lower trestle bridge, but being unable to get them along the channel, scuttled and sank them one or two hundred yards below the bridge site.

The afternoon of the 27th, Col. ALEXANDER thoroughly destroyed Duane's Bridge. Gen. PORTER's forces passed over the two lower bridges in the night, and Capt. DUANE had orders to see all those bridges destroyed.

That night it was understood, I believe, that the army was to march to the James River. Gen. WOODBURY received orders from headquarters to proceed immediately to the White Oak Swamp, and construct bridges, and I was ordered at an early hour the next morning to send out all the engineers to aid in the same and to explore the roads. Having retired to the headquarters camp at Savage's Station, suffering with a violent headache, I was unable to go out in person in the morning. In the course of the day Capt. DUANE's battalion, which had been engaged destroying the lower bridges, arrived at headquarters camp. I directed him to continue on, by the shortest route he could find, to the vicinity of points of crossing the White Oak Swamp, and myself started by the beaten road to "White Oak Bridge."

I found that Gen. WOODBURY had rebuilt the bridge, (with the addition of side bridges for infantry or cavalry,) and repaired the corduroy road through the swamp, and that, at a point about a mile and a quarter further up the stream, he had built another bridge.

This point, it should be observed, was the site of our old ford, ("Brackett's,") to which a road conducted on each side.

In reference to the White Oak Swamp, it may be observed that the stream itself is quite insignificant, but that, like the Chickahominy, it was bounded by swamp on each side, of which the width is about two hundred yards. The extensive wooded region shown on the Henrico country map on the north of the "swamp," and usually included in the designation by us, was generally dry and firm, affording good roads. To make a bridge across the swamp involved, of course, not merely bridging the stream, but the cutting of heavy timber, and the making of a raised corduroy over this two hundred yards of swamp. Besides which, unless each bridge had an independent wagon road through the forest, it added little to our facilities, since the moving of our immense wagon trains was the principal difficulty of the problem.

I found the upper bridge I have mentioned pretty well advanced to completion, and Maj. MAGRUDER, of the Fifteenth New-York, in chage of the work, promised it should be done before he left off work that night. I was not satisfied with the approaches, however, and feared that the first few wagons that passed would make them impracticable. I found, too, that there was as yet no established connection, or fixed route, by which the troops and trains near Savage's Station were to reach this bridge. I started back to make this connection, and met Capt. DUANE with his battalion. I directed him to make it his business to keep this bridge and corduroy practicable, and to examine the vicinity to see if there was any other practicable crossing, after which I continued the exploration of the road to connect with the Williamsburgh Road near the blacksmith's shop. It was owing to this personal reconnoissance that a connection with the new bridge was established, and troops and wagons put upon this route that night. Gen. HEINTZELMAN's corps reached this bridge by another route; but this would not have answered for other portions of the army, nor for the wagon trains.

In the evening I ordered Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER to take with him Lieuts. COMSTOCK and FARQUHAR and reconnoitre the country in reference to the march and probable new position of the army. The accompanying extract from his report (marked Sub Report No. 6) will make known his services.

The headquarters left Savage's Station between 2 and 3 o'clock A. M., June 29. I separated from them and proceeded at once to the camp of Capt. DUANE, following the route I had examined the night before, and over which Gen. SYKES' division had passed during the night. This route is not delineated on the "Campaign Map."

The road was in good condition, but I found the corduroy over the swamp required constant attention, and recognizing the inutility, or rather impossibility, of constructing, for the emergency, any other crossing, (Capt. DUANE's officers having been making additional explorations,) I directed him to make it his especial business to keep this route practicable. Portions of the wagon trains and Gen. HEINTZELMAN's corps passed at this bridge during the day. From this point I proceeded to the "White Oak Swamp bridge," and found the trains and troops rapidly passing. I then rejoined the headquarters at the house just beyond (south side of) the swamp. As the passage of the army through or over this "swamp" was one of the difficulties of the march, I deem these particulars worthy of record.

Gen. KEYES' corps had crossed on the 28th, with orders to take a position to cover our debouches from the swamp and our line of march toward the James. Gen. WOODBURY had been directed to communicate with him and assist him by reconnoissances, and Lieut. MCALESTER had been ordered by me to proceed to his positions, and make such arrangements there—such as "slashings," obstructing roads, &c., as he could. Col. ALEXANDER had also, in execution of the duties assigned him, been on this ground, and communicated with the Commanding General concerning it. (See Sub. Report No. 6.)

On the morning of the 30th, Gen. WOODBURY made a reconnoissance between the Charles City and "Long Bridge" roads, assisting Gens. KEARNEY and MCCALL in posting their troops, and I went out on all the different roads, arriving at 12, or 1 P. M., at Malvern Hill. At this time the danger seemed (to me) that the "Quaker road," over which our trains were passing, would be taken in flank by the cross roads which I had observed to exist from near "Bulten's" or "Warriner's," striking the "Quaker road" near Malvern Hill. (See Campaign Map, No. 3.) I did not know what the general arrangement of troops was, nor could I see the Commanding General, who was not on the field, but I mentioned the circumstance to Gen. PORTER, whose troops held the hill. Later in the day, you directed me to post some of the reserve artillery, and I took it to the right and front of Dr. MELLERT's house, facing the debouche from the woods of the dangerous roads of which I speak, and through which I had previously penetrated to within a half or three-quarters of a mile of the Newcastle road. While I was posting these batteries, Gen. PORTER joined me, and established MORELL's brigade on this line. About this time, (perhaps 4 P. M.,) the action commenced on the Newcastle road. So near to us was it, that a shell (whether from friend or foe could not be known) struck near where we were.

Shortly after the enemy opened upon us with his artillery, from the woods which skirted the bottom lands to the left or west of Malvern Hill. A brisk cannonade took place in which we had the better.

The gunboats took part in this, and though there seemed to be indications of force on the Richmond Road, our position was found too strong to be assailed from this quarter.

I passed the night at DEW's house, (Gen. PORTER's headquarter's,) where the Commanding General came and remained until 12 or 1 o'clock of the night. The Engineer brigade, (a detachment of which had destroyed the White Oak Swamp bridge,) and Engineer battalion had proceeded to camp, near the headquarters, Haxall's Landing.

The news of the action on the New-Market road had been favorable. Subsequently, and at a late hour it was reported that McCALL's division had been routed, with the loss of its general officer, and somewhat later—probably about midnight—it was known that Gen. FRANKLIN was falling back, and that SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN were necessarily following his example.

This left no latitude of judgment as to the arrangements for the next day. I was ordered to reconnoitre, and assist in putting the troops in position as they came in. I went out early to get a more general view of the hill and its connection, and afterwards, assisted by Brig.-Gen. HUMPHREYS, (Chief of Topographical Engineers,) Col. HUDSON, Capt. MASSOS, and one or two other Aides of the Commanding General, I directed the formation of the line.

Leaving the dispositions to be made here by others, I then went to Haxall's, to see how our communications with the James River were to be covered. I found the Commanding General had put FRANKLIN's corps in position for this purpose. I directed Gen. WOODBURY and Capt. DUANE to make "slashings" on the roads intersecting our long line, which, exceedingly strong at Malvern, was weak elsewhere. In the meantime Brig.-Gen. HUMPHREYS, with very great labor, had succeeded in running a line through the dense woods of the Turkey Creek bottom, and posting troops so as to connect our left on Malvern Hill, with our right in front of Haxall's.

A further retreat to Harrison's Landing was ordered for that night, (July 1,) it being difficult to keep open our communications with the transports at Malvern. I made a reconnoissance at daylight, (July 2,) to form some idea of the position. Entirely ignorant of the locality—having arrived in the darkness of the night—it took some time to get a clear idea of it—a pouring rain, which commenced soon after sunrise, being unfavorable to distant vision. Finding a broad estuary to the northward, I followed it down beyond Westover, to ascertain that there was neither bridge nor ford leading out of it. I then hastened back to find, at the entrance of this *cul-de-sac*, a temporary position covering our rear guard on the river's mouth, for the main body of the army was now pouring in. Having done this I returned to the camp and reported, as speedily as possible, to the Commanding General, who accompanied me in the afternoon to the position, directing Gen. KEYES, whose corps had covered the retreat, to occupy it.

It is in place here to remark that in moving up from Yorktown to the Chickahominy, the only pontoon equipage which accompanied the march of the army was the train with Capt. DUANE's command. All the other material, which had been used at Yorktown, or by Gen. FRANKLIN in his disembarkation, was taken up to the White House.

The pontoons of Capt. DUANE's train were all used in the various bridges on the Chickahominy, and several more (twenty-four I believe) were brought up from White House. On abandoning the White House, the bridge material remaining there was sent back, I think, to Fortress Monroe, also a train, consisting of thirty Birago trestles, and four Russian-canvas pontoons.

The pontoons at New-Bridge were, with the flooring and other accessories, sunk in the stream, and the "upper" and "lower" trestle-bridges destroyed. What remained of bridge-equipage—say thirty French and two canvas pontoons, and ten trestles, was packed and collected on the south side of the Chickahominy by Capt. SPAULDING, (under Gen. WOODBURY's orders,) but, for want of transportation, part of it was destroyed here, and part after crossing the "White Oak Swamp."

About 15 pontoons, (with balk and chess,) and a few trestles, were brought safely through to Harrison's Landing.

On the retreat from Malvern Hill and Haxall's, a portion of the Engineer brigade was directed to keep the road in order. The crossing of Kimage's Creek, (much swollen by the rain,) in particular, required incessant labor during the whole period of the passage of the army and trains, to keep it practicable. One pontoon and four bays of balks and chess were used there, in two bridges, all of which, with the wagons, were afterwards destroyed by our own troops.

On the 3d of July the army commenced moving out to more eligible positions. The brief reconnoissance of the preceding day had shown me that it was necessary to occupy heights on the other side of Herring Creek, and to extend our lines. The engineer officers were employed, this day, in assisting in placing the troops in new positions, and in reconnoitering for a defensive line. A very satisfactory one was found, which is tolerably well delineated on the "Campaign Map" No. 3.

The left stretched for upwards of a mile along the left bank of Kimage's Creek, which excavated a deep ravine in the table-land through which it flowed, and the lower half of the stream was so deep and marshy as to make an impassable obstacle. In front were cleared fields exposed to the fire of our gunboats, while on our own side were woods, which covered our movements and concealed our positions. From near the head of the creek, the line turned at right angles and stretched three-quarters of a mile to the eastward to the "Milldam." From a point a half a mile still further to eastward, on the mill-pond, the line was resumed, ran easterly through the woods about half a mile, and thence southeasterly a mile and a quarter through the cultivated fields of Westover, and then southerly a half mile, to a point on Herring Creek, near Westover Church.

It will be seen that on this line, four miles long, that portion on Kimages Creek, naturally very strong, and with the aid of the flanking fire of the gunboats, might, throughout, be considered (with proper defensive arrangements,) unassailable, and of that portion of the line parallel to James River, the mill-pond covered nearly a mile of front, so that it could not be assailed, and that the half-mile of line constituting our right flank, and the approaches thereto by the Charles City road, were flanked by the fire of our gunboats.

The points at which attack was most practicable, were where the two roads from the northward came in, one on the left of the mill-pond and one on the right.

Between the mill-pond and the road on the left, a strong redoubt, consisting of two redans, connected by a curtain, was laid out, thence rifle pits extended to the mill-dam on the right; barracades extended to the left, toward Kimages Creek, and at the salient angel a redoubt for artillery was designed.

On the right, through the open fields, the line consisted of rifle pits of strong profile, with two large redoubts or lunettes: one where the road intersected the line, and the other at the right salient angle, and both designed to contain a numerous artillery.

Through the woods behind Kimages Creek and elsewhere the line consisted of timber barracks, covered with earth, with numerous emplacements for artillery, having thick earthen epaulments in front, and *everywhere*, except through the open fields of Westover, the front of these lines was covered by extensive *abattis* of felled timber.

The works thus described were commenced by the troops themselves as soon as they got into position who in a single night would cover themselves by quite a respectable obstacle in the shape of a barricade. The redoubts required more time, and though not entirely finished for two or three weeks, they were soon in condition to aid powerfully in the defence. The troops of both the Engineer brigade and Engineer battalion aided in these works.

The general supervision of these works was given by me to Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER, who distributed the immediate supervision between Lieuts. COMSTOCK, MCALESTER and FARQUHAR.

While this work was going on, myself and other of the engineer officers were engaged in reconnoissances of the river or adjacent country. In company with Gen. WOODBURY, I examined very carefully the right bank of the James River, from City Point to the mouth of the Chickahominy, in view of an occupation on our part, and to ascertain the most dangerous points. The defensive qualities of Cozzens' Point were clearly ascertained by me. In company with Gen. WOODBURY, Col. ALEXANDER, Lieuts. REESE, CROSS and FARQUHAR, I reconnoitered the peninsula below Charles City Court-house, with a view to its eligibility as a defensive position. Subsequently, Gen. WOODBURY examined the country from Wilson's Wharf across to the Chickahominy, and caused a map of the roads leading from Harrison's Landing to various points on the Chickahominy to be made by officers of his brigade.

On the 10th of August, Lieut. COMSTOCK received orders from yourself to make an examination of the Chickahominy at Barrett's Ferry and roads leading to it; and on his return that night orders were issued for the construction of a bridge, The material (which consisted of 61 new pontoons and 31 old ones,) was at Fort Monroe, and it took till the morning of the 12th to get it up to the point mentioned.

At noon of the 13th the material was all unloaded, and the bridge commenced at both ends and in the middle. Capt. SPAULDING, Fiftieth Regiment, New-York volunteers, being in charge of the western end; Lieut. COMSTOCK of the middle, Lieut. CROSS of the eastern end; Capt. DUANE being in charge of the whole. As the pontoonders had been severely worked during the two preceding days, the work was suspended during the night and resumed in the morning, the bridge being finished at 9½ A. M., on the 14th, and a squadron of cavalry crossing at 10 A. M. The bridge was 1,980 feet long. The western end was built by "successive pontoons," the rest by "rafts." At times there was difficulty in manœuvering the rafts from the depth of the water and the strength of the tidal currents.

After its completion, it was covered with straw, to prevent the wear of the flooring.

Excepting HEINTZEL

and through all trials, in Gold Coin exclusively; to domestic as well as foreign holders, and having established an unfailing source of revenue in Gold Coin, *pledged specifically to this object*, there is no reasonable danger, as [there is no motive, that faith will ever be broken on this subject. The Government has also enacted that all the Funded Stocks of the United States shall be irredeemable except in Gold Coin; reserving the right of redemption in this way at any time after the expiration of the dates affixed in the several classes of Bonds.

The present action of the State of New-York is more than a tacit recognition of the validity of the lawful paper Money of the United States in payment of all debts, public and private, (except for Customs and Interest on the public Stocks of the United States,) and our Banking corporations, which suspended their payments in Specie a few weeks before the enactment of the legal tender National Currency, while compelled to receive their State interest in this paper, can claim entire and complete immunity from the State and its Courts for the act of suspension, against all annoying prosecutions or demands for Specie, instituted by selfish or crotchety parties. The question is virtually at an end, if, indeed, it ever had a substantial beginning. The Legislature has estopped the State itself from such prosecutions, and it is not probable that the State Courts will seriously lend themselves to individual litigants, only to impose upon the Banks the annoyance and expense of writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The price of Gold Coin, to-day, fell off *five per cent.* as against the sudden rise of *eight per cent.* noticed yesterday. The sellers, yesterday, appeared to be stronger than the buyers, from the movements noticed in the Regular Board, and were doubtless, for the most part, actual holders of Gold Coin and Treasury Interest Checks, ready to avail of the speculative advance. The consequence is that the deliveries on these sales reacted upon this day's market, and caused the price to give way, after 1 o'clock, to 154½@152½ ℔ cent. Another sign was noticeable yesterday, and again to-day, that the demand and price for Exchange ruled weaker, and from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. below the relative figures for Gold, denoting a good supply of Bills, irrespective of the immediate export of Gold.

The supply of Money to the Brokers is easy, at 6 ℔ cent. Approved merchant paper, within reasonable date, goes at the same rate. The disbursements of the Treasury at this point are at present unusually large, while the proportion of 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Certificates is reduced from 75 to 50 ℔ cent. of what are called Quartermaster's claims; the other half being paid in cash. The subscriptions to the new loan of 1882, by the conversion of United States Currency, continue on a large scale, though partially retarded by the delay at Washington in supplying the Bonds of the right denominations. This will soon be remedied. The Department was not prepared with the blanks for so heavy a demand as set in a few weeks ago. There is no time lost in filling up and registering the Bonds. The Engravers are now actively at work on a further supply of blanks of all denominations.

The Stock Exchange was much excited again to-day on Harlem and Hudson Shares. The remainder of the Share-list was hardly so firm as on Wednesday. The operations in Harlem are on a heavy scale, say from 12,000 to 20,000 shares a day. The advance on the rise of yesterday is about 5 ℔ cent., with a lighter proportion of sellers' options. The meaning of the recent important purchases from 30 up to 40 ℔ cent. is not yet developed. The continued advance since the price reached 40 ℔ cent. is undoubtedly due, in a considerable measure, to the daily demand to cover *short* contracts, under the apprehension that the long purse of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is concerned in the movement. There seems to be a reasonable probability that the Debt and Capital will shortly be readjusted, so as to bring the former under one general Sinking Fund Mortgage, and the latter reduced, perhaps, to a point nearer than at present, to the ability of the Road to earn a moderate dividend. The property now involves about $12,500,000, taking the Preferred $1,500,000 and Common $5,000,000 of Share Capital at their par value. The cash sales by some of the *Bull* holders of Hudson, made yesterday at 105 ℔ cent., eased the demand for immediate delivery, and induced contract sellers to come into the market at 102@102½ ℔ cent. The stock offered at these figures was taken, and the bidding advanced to 104, seller 30 days, and 105@105½ ℔ cent. cash.

The Government Funded Stocks and Treasury Certificates were firm, but the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds are lower since the April coupon. The Railway Mortgages generally firm, and several descriptions higher than yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the general market left off as follows, as compared with last night. The heavy cash sales of Harlem at the Second Regular Board was followed by a partial reaction from extreme prices. On the other hand, Gold was firmer after the adjournment. There is much feverishness on the Street, growing out of these violent fluctuations. Hudson sold as high as 107 ℔ cent.; Gold 155½, and immediately back to 153½ ℔ cent.:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	153¾	153¾	Harlem Pref.	86½	89
U. S. 6s, 1881	105¼	105¼	Mich. Central	101	101½
N. Y. Central	114¾	112¾	Mich. Southern	57¼	56
Erie	77¾	76¾	Mich Guarant'd	99¾	98
Erie Preferred	97¼	96¾	Illinois Central	90¾	90
Hudson	103¾	106¾	Pittsburgh	69	68¾
Toledo	96½	95¾	Fort Wayne	59¾	58¾
Pacific Mail	190¾	190	Rock Island	94¾	93¾
Quicksilver Co.	40¾	40	Treasury Certifs	100	100
Harlem	54	57	7-30 Tr. Notes	106	104½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York Bank	110	Irving	78
Merchants'	101	Metropolitan	105
America	117	East River	90
Phœnix	105	Market	91
North River	98	Nassau	107
National	105	Corn Exchange	103
Merchants' Exchange	90	Continental	92
Seventh Ward	125	St. Nicholas	93
Commerce	95¾	Marine	138
Commerce Scrip Stock	95	Commonwealth	91
Broadway	140	New-York County	105
Ocean	88¾	Importers' & Traders'	105
American Exchange	101	Park	119
Bank of N. America	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds, income 80	80¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	LaC. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	32
Erie 7s, thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	97¼
Erie 7s, fourths, '80	105¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	77¾
Erie 7s, fifths, '88	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	44
Hud 7s, seconds s. f. '85	115	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	70
Hud. 7s, thirds, '75	103	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	112
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	91
Mich C. & R. C. firsts, '82	120	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	108
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1sts	124	New-Jersey C. seconds	105
Mich. S. & N. I. 2ds	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 p. c.	112¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. '75	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	76
Al. & T. H. firsts	104	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	105
Al. & T. H. 2ds, pref.	89	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	79

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day on the New Loan are $703,000, and on Deposit at 5 ℔ cent., $409,000. The Customs are $182,000. The disbursements are $2,447,000 in excess of all receipts.

The old dodge of advertising in advance the payment of coupons upon worthless Mining and Manufacturing Bonds is being resorted to again, as in the speculative times of 1853-56, in order to make sale of the bonds themselves to the unwary before the coupon falls due. A correspondent calls our attention to a fraud of this kind by the Logan County (Virginia) Mining Company.

Mr. A. W. MORSE, of the Stock Exchange Committee on subscriptions to the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph, has issued an interesting circular illustrative and explanatory of the enterprise, which is being distributed from his office, No. 24 William-street.

The North River Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst.

The Firemen's Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on demand.

The Shoe and leather Bank a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 3d of April.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k. Mch. 28.	$172,448,526	163,363,946	34,317,691	8,590,602
Boston, Mch. 30.	77,935,730	31,604,465	7,572,616	7,593,763
Phil., Mch. 30.	38,837,612	29,171,233	4,311,704	3,369,194
Total	$289,421,868	224,139,544	46,202,011	19,523,589
Last week	292,726,149	229,683,527	45,797,873	19,542,218
Last year	214,213,762	131,427,287	47,137,312	15,571,127

The *Tribune*, of this morning, says:

"We have reason to believe that Mr. CHASE has actually sold bonds to the amount of ten millions of dollars to foreign capitalists, and that the bills drawn against this purchase materially aided in squelching the recent Gold speculation."

This is the second effort of our neighbor to account for the break-down in Gold early in March from some other cause than the specific weight of a wicked and uncalled-for speculation. His first interpretation was that Mr. CHASE himself came into the market as a heavy seller of Gold. This being authoritatively contradicted, he now discovers that the Secretary was indirectly a heavy seller of Exchange. His information as to a sale of $10,000,000 of Government Stock to foreign parties or to parties for foreign account, may be correct, but if so the operation was probably consummated a week or two after the great fall in Gold from 173 to 154 ℔ cent.

We are very far from believing that Mr. CHASE would be censurable for checking the rise of Gold, directly or indirectly. On the contrary, we hope he will employ the whole plenary authority with which Congress has clothed him to sustain the Public Credit, and the integrity of the National Currency, whenever and however it may seem to him best to do so, whether by selling gold or Exchange, or in buying up the Public Stocks and Treasury paper, at rates which may seem to be lower than their intrinsic or relative value in the market. But there was no occasion for his help to break down the speculation in Gold which culminated about the 4th of March, and we are almost sure it was *in no way* interposed.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE COUPONS, DUE THIS DAY, ON THE Bonds of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.
APRIL 1, 1863.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 2, 1863—2 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 8,022 bbls. Flour, 296 bbls. and 530 bags Corn Meal, 250 bushels Wheat, 400 bushels Corn, 137 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Oats, 622 bushels Malt, 5,016 pkgs. Provisions and 349 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 42 bbls. Pots, $7 50, and small lots of Pearls at $9 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, 2,500 bags Rio, part at 32c., and a small lot of Porto Rico, choice, at 34c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Opened buoyantly at 75c.@76c., but closed heavily, and somewhat irregularly, at 74c.@75c. for Middlings. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request to-day, at slightly reduced prices. Sales, 11,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$6 70; poor to choice extra State at $6 85@$7 40, chiefly at $7 00@$7 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$6 70
Extra State	6 85	@ 7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 95	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 35	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 55	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 55	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 40	@10 00

Southern Flour is less active and less buoyant; sales 900 bbls., at $7 50@$7 90 for poor to good superfine, $8 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and strong; sales 530 bbls. Extra at $6 80@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand, at $3 40@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after at drooping prices. Sales 26,700 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 60; White Western at $1 85; Amber do. at $1 75; Red do. (Winter) at $1 70; Unsound Chicago Spring at $1 25, and Amber Jersey and Long Island at $1 75@$1 77 ℔ bushel. Corn is in less demand at declining rates. Sales since our last, 36,500 bushels, at 91c.@93c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 87c.@90c. for Eastern do.; 83c.@87c. for Unsound, 96c. for White Western, 96c. for Yellow do., and 93c. for Yellow Jersey ℔ bushel. Rye is quite active to-day, at $1 04@$1 10, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales 18,500 bushels. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada, at 84c.@86c.; Western at 84c.@86c.; State at 85c.@87c., chiefly at 85c.@86c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in request at $1 45@$1 55 ℔ bushel. Sales 13,000 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand to-day, at 80c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been inactive at 20c.@27c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 400 bbls. old and new crop New-Orleans at 38½c.@56c.; and small lots of Porto Rico at 53c., and Barbados at 45c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 65@$2 75 ℔ gallon; and Common Resin at $22 50@$23, ℔ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy to-day. Sales, 750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $14, for old Mess; $16 12½@$16 25 for new Mess here, and $11 25@$13 50 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 7c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in fair request, at 7¾c.@9½c. ℔ lb.; sales 2,100 boxes. Lard is depressed to-day; sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¼c. here, and 11¾c.@11¾c. for prime, for May and June delivery, ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair request at steady rates; sales since our last, 300 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$22 50 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet, to-day, at 17c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in limited request at 12c.@14¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,400 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¼c.@12¾c.; Cuba at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Porto Rico at 11¼c.@11¾c.; and English Island at 10c.; with 247 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 116,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls., at 46c.@46c., the latter rate for E and D, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—The engagements included 40,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 5½d. @6d. ℔ bushel; 1,000 pkgs. Provisions at 25s. by sailing vessel, and 40s. by steamer; and a small lot of Lard Oil at 25s. ℔ ton. For London—2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 400 tcs. Lard at 20s.; 15 tons Lard Oil at 25s., and 1,000 packages Starch, at 20s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—50 pkgs. Provisions at 22s.6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Hamburg—200 pkgs. Grease, by steamer, at 50s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bohemian	April 4	Portland	Liverpool.
Etna	April 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	April 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Asia	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	April 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Africa	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	April 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	May 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	May 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Mar. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Mar. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Mar. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Corsica	Mar. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	April 8	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	April 18	Liverpool	Boston.
Great Eastern	April 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 22	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	April 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	May 2	Liverpool	Boston.

For Havana and the Southern Coast.

Aug. Dinsmore, April 4, New-York, Newbern & Port Royal
Sheldrake, April 8, New-York, Havana.
Cornica, April 26, New-York, Havana via Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, per the *Bohemian*, *vid* Portland, close in this City on Friday, at 12:45 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per the *Saxonia*, *vid* Southampton and Hamburg, close here at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, per the *Etna*, close in this City at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, per the *Potomac*, close at 2 P. M. in this City on Wednesday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10¾ P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TO LET,

THE SECOND FLOOR
OF
HOUSE NO. 225 WEST 39TH-ST.,
To a small family.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY known as the Newark Machine Company's Foundry, situated on High-st., near Orange-st., in the City of Newark, N. J. Building 80 feet wide by 85 feet deep, 30 feet high to eaves; slate roof, all in perfect order to carry on the regular foundry business; two melting stacks, pits, three cranes, &c. Also, large brass furnace, &c., arranged especially for casting cannon. Also, dwelling house adjoining, 30 feet square, and kitchen, with barn on Boyden-st. The whole, with over an acre of land attached, will be leased or sold, together with a valuable water privilege; possession immediately. Address or apply to THOMAS B. NORRIS, No. 2 Washington-place, Newark, N. J., or ROBERT VAN ARSDALE, Morris Buildings. The foundry building can readily be converted into a three-story factory, and made suitable for other manufacturing.

TO LET—TO SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, a few very neat small houses in the neighborhood of 9th-av. and 26th-st.; modern improvements in all; rent from $250 to $325, or would be sold cheap. Also, the house and store No. 235 9th-av., together with some good floors, of five rooms each, adjoining the same; gas and water in. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No 231 9th-av. Also, in Hoboken, a few good stores and apartments. Apply to WM. WHITE, No. 199 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR CLINton-st., No. 68 West Baltic-st., and No. 72 West Baltic-st.; first-class houses. Also, house and store, corner of Court and Centre sts.; house and store in Court-st., near Union-st.; No. 8 Harrison-st. A number of other houses to let and for sale. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 82d-st., near 4th-av.; cottage house No. 10 Horatio-st.; small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; two good houses in Yorkville; two stores on Broadway, and several suites of apartments in good houses; also a second floor 28x100 feet, well lighted, with steam-power, and good light basement 25x60, with power. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent, $250 per year. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 85th and 86th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st:
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES ON BEACON-AV. also two on Clinton-av., near Palisade-av., Hudson City, 15 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; rent $225 and $200. Apply to THOS ALDRIDGE, Postmaster, Hudson City, near the Court house, or to E. EVANS, No. 66 Fulton-st. Also, store to rent at No. 263 Grove-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.—A FINE STORE, No. 180 Broad-st., 22 feet wide and 76 feet deep. It has been used for the past seven years as a dry goods store, and has shelves, counters, gas, and all other fixtures complete. Also, the three-story brick dwelling and store, No. 1 New-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to J. EDGAR, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 2 7 Greene-st., between Clinton-place and Waverley-place. It has 25 feet front, four stories, a large extension of two stories, 16 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, bath-room, and an abundance of closets, gas, water, and all the modern improvements through the whole house. Can be seen between 8 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—HOME BUILDINGS, NOS. 135 AND 137 Broadway,—Desirable suites of offices for lawyers or others in the white-marble building, on the west corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to Home Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE FOUR-STORY NEW brick stores situated on the corner of New Chambers and Water sts., suitable for wholesale or jobbing grocery business. If required, they can be made to communicate as one. For further particulars, apply to JAS. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and, one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $7 per month. Possession immediately. N. B.—Arrangements might be made for the two attics. Only one family in the lower part.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops near building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH basement house, No. 157 West 38th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements, and in good repair; can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. inquire of G. SACKETT, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE-STORY BASEment brick house No. 304 West 14th-st., next 10th-av. Has range, gas and water throughout. For responsible private tenant, rent $500. Possession before May.
JOHN GINTY, No. 125 4th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story brick dwelling, 30½ feet wide, No. 70 Columbia-st., in good order, with all the modern improvements. A first-class residence, in every respect. Apply to BULKLEY & LAPHAM, 28 Ferry-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Nos. 78 and 80 6th-st., two-story and attic, high stoop, in good order, and fitted with gas and Croton water. Apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, No. 145 Broadway, Room No. 6.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A small family without children. Location good; rent low. Inquire on the premises, No. 276 West 43d-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO LARGE AND elegant three-story brick houses, beautifully situated in Fulton-av., corner of Franklin-av., near Bedford. Rent $450. Apply to J. SCOTT, No. 69 Duane-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS NARROW FOUR-story, brown-stone house, in West 14th-st., near 5th-av., suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 103 Reade-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, on 2d-place, Brooklyn. Rent to an approved tenant, $450 per year. Apply to W. EDWARDS, or A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE THREE-STORY ATTIC AND basement house, in perfect order, to let low to a good tenant; No. 77 Christopher-st.; gas throughout, water-closets, &c.
E. M. COOK, No. 120 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A TEN YEAR LEASE OF NO. 589 Broadway, 28 feet by 200, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, with or without the business. Apply on the premises No. 589 Broadway.

TO LET—A BAKERY, WITH NEW OVEN AND all complete, No. 364 10th-st., between Avenues B and C; also, a store and back room, No. 314 9th-st. Inquire at No. 226 Bowery.

TO LET—STORE NO. 288 EIGHTH-AVENUE, corner of 25th-st.; an excellent stand for any kind of business. Apply to WM. HEITZEL, 312 Washington-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE LOFTS, 50 feet by 23 feet each, in the well-lighted building No. 90 Ann-st. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 106 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x240 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors, with one room on the fourth floor, of the building corner Duane and Centre and Reade sts., also, a basement and vault on Centre-st., all well lighted and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

STEAM POWER AND WELL-LIGHTED rooms, large and small; water closets on each floor; basement lighted on three sides; rooms heated by steam; best location in the City for business. Insurance low. Apply to J. & G. B. WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000 horse power. Apply before noon.
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

THERE WILL BE A FESTIVAL AT THE Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of 49th-st. and Lexington-av., on EASTER MONDAY, April 6, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Should the weather prove stormy, it will be postponed to the first clear day. A visit to the institution on this occasion, and at any other time, will be regarded as a favor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8¾ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM.

Two of those two-story, basement and under-cellar, brick houses, north side of 116th-st., near Avenue A. Croton, gas, range, heater, bath, first-class; convenient cars and boats; price, $3,500; terms easy. Apply to J. N. WATSON, on pier foot of 130th-st., E. R.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE extra size house and lot, No. 98 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 135 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet; basement on 15th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit, for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FORT HAMILTON LANDS FOR SALE.—The tract of land consisting of 132 acres, immediately adjoining the lands of the United States, and butting upon the Bay of New-York at the Narrows, is offered for sale. This property affords unusual inducements to capitalists, as it is not required for the United States, and has been released from all claims for such purposes. It is accessible by railroad, leaving each of the Brooklyn Ferries every ten minutes. It is capable of being improved in the same beautiful and profitable manner as the lands immediately adjoining the fort on the side thereof, and is equally useful for village and business purposes. For terms and particulars apply to WM. HENRY ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York City.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IN CANADA TO CAPITALISTS.—In a thriving central town in Canada West, a very extensive block of brick buildings, three and a half stories high, in excellent order, eligibly situated, which could be advantageously used for a woolen, cotton or tobacco factory, or any other branch of mechanical industry. The property cost over $20,000, which would be sold at a great sacrifice, or leased on advantageous terms. For further particulars apply to Drawer No. 32, Brantford, C. W.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR to rent at Brattleboro', Vt., the property known as the Lawrence Water cure. It has been kept for the past two seasons as a Summer boarding-house, and has been liberally patronized—Brattleboro' being a place of great resort—and this house being the most delightfully and eligibly located in the town. Will be rented, with the furniture, to a first-class tenant, with security, for $1,000 to $1,500. Price for sale, $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 57 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., there are two stables on the lot, well arranged for occupants, distinct from each other; they have every convenience, gas, Croton water, water-closets, coachman's room, &c., &c. For further information apply H. BERGH, corner 5th-av. and 22d-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—THE THREE-story brick house No. 49 Morris-st.; contains all the modern improvements; house 27x34; lot 27x60. $4,500. Also, the three-story brick house No. 47 Morris-st.; contains all the modern improvements; house 27x34; lot 27x60. $4,000. Apply to JOHN COWEN, No. 63 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—ON WATER-STREET, BROOKLYN, between the Fulton and Catharine ferries, an extensive property, on which is now erected a sugar house, ready for immediate operation. The premises can be adapted to any manufacturing purpose. Inquire of C. P. SMITH, Esq., at the Office of the Union Ferry Company, Fulton-st., or of A. McCUE, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE.—A first-class brown-stone front house, with or without furniture, lot 25x100 feet, situated in a very desirable part of Brooklyn, with furniture, about $2,000. Would receive in part payment a farm in this State, worth from eight to ten thousand dollars. Address Box No. 512 New-York Post-office.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—For sale, the handsome and first-class four-story and brown-stone house No. 47 West 35th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 22½ by about 60 feet, in good order, and contains all the modern conveniences and comforts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO 34 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 4 stories, brown stone, 18 feet wide and 60 feet deep; in good order; suitable for a doctor or other professional man. Low price and moderate terms. Apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ON GRAMERCY Park, No. 112 East 21st-st., with right in Park; a first-class four-story English basement house, brown-stone front, in feet 8 inches by 65 feet; lot 58 feet 6 inches. Put in perfect order last year. Apply to
SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house for sale up town with every convenience, on terms to suit the purchaser. Also, a church in an extra location to let, part of the time or the Sabbath the ensuing year. Inquire of V. ELLIOT, Agent, No. 236 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT THREE-STORY high stoop brick house No. 179 Thompson-st., near Bleecker, with the modern improvements, and situated in one of the most desirable blocks in that part of the City. Terms very liberal. Apply to GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

INVESTMENT IN CANADA WEST.—WANTed, $50,000, American currency, on first-class real estate security, with assignment of policy of insurance on buildings estimated therein, which cost over $20,000, payable in three

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JESSE MCLANE.

WALLACK'S—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EDITH; or, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COMMODORE NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours.—SYRO-ARABIC TROUPE—LOTTERY TICKET, Afternoon and Evening.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 625 Broadway,)—FOUR PANORAMAS IN ONE NIGHT.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway,)—COTOPAXI.

IRVING HALL—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE—THREE LEVEES, DAILY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Both the official and the Press dispatches relating to the defeat of the rebels under PEGRAM, near Somerset, Ky., on the 30th ult., prove it to have been very complete. The enemy numbered over 2,600 men, and were at least two to one as compared with our force under Gen. GILMORE. PEGRAM chose his own position, after some skirmishing, and defended it with six cannon. He was driven from one position to another—the last one being carried by storm, when the rebels were driven in confusion toward the Cumberland River, the fighting having lasted five hours. The rebel loss is put down at fifty killed and nearly four hundred prisoners, including twenty commissioned officers. They also lost nearly 450 cattle which they had captured, and two stands of colors. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed thirty. The remainder of the rebel force succeeded in escaping across the Cumberland, but at last accounts were closely pursued by Gen. GILMORE and his victorious troops. It is also announced that CLUKE'S guerrillas, which have been operating in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, have been completely dispersed of by the Tenth Kentucky cavalry.

The party of guerrillas spoken of day or two ago as having made an attack on a train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Memphis and Grand Junction, have met with severe punishment. Capt. LOOMIS, with about a hundred men, attacked them on Monday, killed five of them, wounded six, and captured twenty—among the latter their leader. On their return, our men were attacked by a superior rebel force under Col. RICHARDSON. The rebels, after a severe contest, were defeated, with a loss of thirty-five killed and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss was six killed and thirty-four wounded.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *George Cromwell*, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 26th ult. There is very little news. A force consisting of six companies of the New-York Zouaves, four companies of the Sixth Michigan, and a battery of artillery, had gone across Lake Pontchartrain on a reconnoissance, but had not returned at the time this steamer left. Measures were being taken to establish a Union League at New-Orleans, on the plan of those at the North.

One of the letters captured at the rebel signal station near Port Hudson, has this important information regarding the armament of that stronghold: "We have 53 cannon at Port Hudson; 25 of them are 64-pound rifled cannon, with steel-pointed balls; also, 20 cannon that are 128-pounders; also, we have 40 siege guns."

A private letter from Winchester, received in Wheeling, says it is rumored there that the force of rebels which has been up the valley all Winter, has moved over in the direction of West Virginia, either *via* Staunton and Cheat Mountain, or *via* Lewisburgh, for the Kanawha country. The same letter adds that it is current in camp that the Virginia regiments there are to be sent into West Virginia, probably as a counter movement. A reconnoissance had been sent up the valley to ascertain something in regard to the rebels' movements.

Letters dated at Hilton Head, March 28, states that Gen. HUNTER had just issued orders recalling the negro brigade from Jacksonville, and the supposion was that it was to take part in the attack on Charleston. Experiments had been made on some of the Monitors, with a view to give additional security to their decks against the shells thrown from the enemy's mortars, by covering the deck with heavy green logs firmly bolted together. The experiment proved a failure, and the plan has been abandoned.

The Baltimore *Sun* states that about four thousand Confederate prisoners will pass through that city in the course of the ensuing week. They come from Camp Chase and other portions of the West, and will be transferred to the James River, where they will be exchanged. Some 2,500 have passed through in the past few weeks, and were taken to Fortress Monroe and exchanged. A part of the four thousand now expected will come by the Northern Central Railroad, the remainder by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the New-York County Tax Levy was reported favorably, and ordered to a third reading. A number of bills were passed—among them the one to incorporate the General Sangerbund Association of New-York; the one to punish frauds in the use of false stamps and trade-marks; the one relative to the trust funds in the hands of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the one extending the terms of office of heads of Departments in New-York. The bill appropriating $150,000 for the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad was lost. During the evening session, the New-York Harbor Defence bill was made the special order for to-day.

In the Assembly, the bill amendidg the Liquor law of 1857 was debated until the recess, but no question was taken. Nothing of importance was done during the evening session.

GENERAL NEWS.

An ovation such as is rarely given men of whatever merit, was tendered Gen. B. F. BUTLER last night at the Academy of Music. The Mayor presided and welcomed the guest of the city in terms most complimentary, after which Gen. BUTLER delivered a lengthy and explicit address, giving his views as to the state of affairs, North and South.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Eagle*, from Havana on the 28th ult., we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st, and from the French army to the 19th. Nothing had yet been done directly against Puebla, and the French had given up the idea of its capitulation. They had, however, succeeded in capturing a guerrilla leader named CAMACHA, who had given them considerable trouble ever since they entered the country. The other news from Havana is not very important. The rebellion in San Domingo is said to be entirely at an end. Two rebel schooners and a sloop had arrived with cotton, having run the blockade from Mobile, Ala., and St. Mark's, Fla.

Under date of Lexington, Ky., March 30, Col. A. S. GILBERT has issued a sharp order, which reads as follows: "Union men of Kentucky are expected to contribute toward the defence of this State, and we do not think it becomes them to endeavor to have their negroes released from the labor necessary for the defence of this city. Neutrals and secession sympathizers may think themselves fortunate if they themselves are not forced to work in the trenches. Men who will not defend their country, or who sympathize with those who wish to destroy it, have no rights which we are bound to respect."

Letters have been received in Boston, from St. John, N. B., announcing that crowds of young men are daily arriving at various ports of the British Provinces from the United States, in order to avoid the impending draft. One steamer arrived with two hundred passengers, and another with *six hundred*. There is no employment for them at present in the Provinces.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum at their respective meetings yesterday. The Board of Aldermen stand adjourned without day, and the Board of Councilmen to 4 o'clock P. M., on Monday next. A number of the members of each Board are at Albany, where the doings of the Legislature probably will continue to attract them till the sesson closes.

The price of Gold fell off 5 ₱ cent. yesterday, and Exchange very unsettled and relatively below the sales of Gold. Money easy on very large disbursements from the Treasury. The Stock market excited on Harlem and Hudson; but otherwise dull, as compared with Wednesday.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Groceries generally were less active and somewhat depressed, yesterday, owing to the fall in Gold. Cotton opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. Whisky was more freely purchased at unchanged prices. Hay and Tallow were in fair demand. Oils and Naval Stores were dull and drooping. Freights were moderately active.

The Ups and Downs of Public Confidence.

As we have just been going through a fit of elation, for which there was no particular reason, we shall probably now for a few days experience a fit of depression equally unreasonable. Every one had last week got hold of the notion that Vicksburgh was about to fall, and that the Yazoo expedition was certain to be successful. The Yazoo expedition has not yet proved successful, and Vicksburgh will probably remain in rebel hands for weeks to come, if not longer. But it is well to bear in mind that we have accomplished the greater part of what we seek to accomplish by taking both Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. It ought not to be forgotten, as it is too often, that the capture of these places would, after all, be but a means to an end. What we seek by assailing them is to obtain control of the 300 miles of river which stretches between them—because with this in our possession, and with vigorous operations going on in Virginia and Tennessee, it is all but certain that the garrisons of both of them will be compelled to retire into the interior, partly through fear of being cut off, partly through want of the supplies for which they have drawn so largely upon Texas. We have got control of the river, and there is no likelihood of our again losing it; so that, in point of fact, the most important part of the operation is actually achieved. The remainder does not, in our opinion, depend on anything which can be immediately done either on the Yazoo or at Port Hudson, but on the amount of pressure which can be brought to bear on other points of the circle.

If we have learned anything from the experience of the last two years, it is that we cannot do the Confederacy fatal damage at any one point. When it falls, it will be under blows delivered at various points simultaneously, compelling the enemy to divide his attention and his strength. In short, whatever progress we make this Summer will be due not to the isolated action of either GRANT or HUNTER, but to the combined action of GRANT, HUNTER, ROSECRANS, BURNSIDE, HOOKER and the rest. None of these is yet in motion, mainly owing to the weather; or, in other words, the Spring campaign of 1863 has not yet opened. When it does open there is reason enough to satisfy the most sceptical or desponding that we shall succeed, if not in extinguishing the rebellion, at least in reducing it to insignificance before Autumn, by either destroying or dispersing the forces now in the field, or driving them into parts of the country where they must either disband or starve. For, let us add, the notion that any resistance they can possibly keep up by guerrilla bands in "the mountains" or swamps, will be a matter of serious moment in a country of such a vast extent, is an idle dream, and militarily not worth five minutes' attention.

We wish again to protest against these childish alternations of elation and despair. The variations of fortune, the checks, disasters and disappointments which every day chagrin us—long-continued and uncheckered disasters, even—are as much a part of war as death and wounds and taxation. It is as absurd and as mean-spirited to give way under them, as it would be to refuse to fight because fighting was attended with bloodshed. The best remedy we can recommend to the chicken-hearted members of the community, who pass their time in alternate cheering and sobbing, and confound hysterics with patriotism, is to read how other people have dared, and endured, and blundered in worse causes, and for far more distant and doubtful results. A good dose for this disease was very recently prepared by Mr. STILLE, in the shape of a pamphlet, giving a brief account of English agonies during the Peninsular War. Another has just been compounded by Mr. FRANK WAYLAND, Jr., in an article in the last number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, comparing our experiences with those of the same much-enduring nation during the Crimean War. We can recommend both of them as likely to prove efficacious in cases of despondency or despair, broken by short fits of great enthusiasm, and accompanied by a disposition to swear at the Administration, or turn property into gold, regardless of expense, and fly into Canada. Mr. WAYLAND'S mixture will probably be found most effective, as it deals with occurrences of our own day, and with military difficulties very similar to those with which we are now contending. "For," he says,

"If campaigns carried on with the smallest possible results, in proportion to the magnitude of the sacrifice of money and life—if a succession of incompetent Generals in command—if critical military opportunities neglected, and enormous strategic blunders committed—if indecision, nepotism and red tape at home, envy, want of unity and incapacity among officers, and unnecessary and inexcusable hardship among the privates—if all this declares the decadence of a Government, then was the sun of England hastening to its setting during the Crimean war."

Nevertheless, "the sun of England" has not set. That remarkable luminary has threatened to go down in every war in which England has been engaged, owing to the extraordinary difficulties which his worshipers invariably experience in "getting ready to fight," and he probably never got so near the horizon as during the Spring of 1855. But he has as invariably been induced to stay up in his place by their unconquerable tenacity, by the proofs which they invariably afford, after two or three campaigns have gone against them, that though they may lose all else, they never abate one jot of heart or hope. It was due to this alone—and this, we make bold to say, is one of the first of national virtues—that they were found, at the opening of the third campaign, more eager for fight and better prepared for it than ever. If any American can rise from the perusal of the chapters of that "strange, eventful history," without feeling thoroughly cured of his croaking, he may feel satisfied that his disease is organic, and despair of recovery.

Gen. Butler in New-York.

The welcome extended to Gen. BUTLER last night, testified the profound sense entertained in this City of the brilliant and important services he has rendered the country, and of the marked ability with which he has performed the duties imposed upon him by the Government. The Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity by as intelligent and distinguished an audience of ladies and gentlemen as was ever assembled in this City; and the General was received with a degree of enthusiasm seldom extended to any popular favorite. Mayor OPDYKE welcomed him to New-York in an address rehearsing the leading incidents of his career since the commencement of the war, and pronouncing the warmest eulogiums upon each of the acts by which it has been distinguished.

Gen. BUTLER, in reply to this address, made a full, clear and eloquent speech, in which he touched upon all the salient points of the war, and upon each one of them expressed his own opinions with the frankness and directness which mark his character. As we give a full report of it on another page, it is not necessary to speak in detail of its positions. Some of them will not command the assent of all loyal men,—but all are marked by great vigor of conception and earnestness of purpose. Gen. BUTLER is not in favor of half-way measures, anywhere or at any time, in dealing with rebels or with the rebellion. He would treat the former as allen enemies, entitled to no rights under the Constitution, and to be treated with precisely that degree of mercy which the conqueror may deem it just and wise to extend to the conquered. The aim of the Government in dealing with the rebellion should be, in his opinion, to re-revolutionize the rebel States, and, on their application, to readmit them, on just and safe terms, to the Union—holding them meantime as territories of the United States. He would arm the slaves to aid in crushing the rebellion, and, after that is done, it is for the Government of the United States to decide whether they shall be slaves any longer. The lands of the rebels he would assign first to the loyalists of the South, and then to the volunteers of the Union armies. He counseled a cordial support of the Government, declared that in such a contest every man must be either loyal and true or false and a traitor, and branded, in terms of the most emphatic indignation and contempt, the "conservative politicians," who have taken counsel with the British Minister concerning the destruction of the Union, and who urged him to delay foreign intervention, and to conceal Great Britain's part in it, lest it should weaken their "party" and thwart the accomplishment of their designs. He denounced the conduct of England, which, under treaty stipulations, instead of the neutrality which they professed, but did not practice, was sending out privateers to prey upon our commerce, and advised, as an act of retaliation, the prohibition of all exportations of food from this country until her conduct is changed in this respect.

The General's speech abounded in sharp points of policy, all of which met the hearty applause of the audience, and his denunciations of England and his predictions of retribution for her wrongs, were received and echoed with the utmost enthusiasm. He made only passing allusions to his personal and official acts. The General is a direct and forcible speaker, using no notes, thoroughly self-possessed, though neither especially graceful in manner nor polished in the structure of his sentences. He speaks with earnestness and vigor, and aims at logical clearness rather than rhetorical display. In all respects he made a most favorable impression upon the very large and intelligent audience which was assembled solely to do him honor.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.—"GILMORE, Brigadier-General," who writes a couple of very neat dispatches regarding a very gallant action fought by him on Monday in Southern Kentucky, is the able young engineer officer who conducted the siege of Fort Pulaski, and who has furnished one of the best monograms of the war concerning that brilliant affair. He has now whipped very conclusively the rebel force which had invaded Kentucky, and which was undoubtedly intended as a pioneer body to feel the practicability of an invasion of the State by a large army. The rebels chose a position at Somerset, on the north side of the Cumberland River, a few miles from Mill Spring, where they were so completely whipped in January of last year, in what may be called the first real and proper battle of this war. The rebels under PEGRAM, on this occasion were smaller in number than they were under ZOLLICOFFER last year, but the scourging they received seems to have been about equally thorough in both cases. GILMORE attacked the rebels, who had a force double his, in their chosen position, fought them five hours, drove them from one place to another, and finally to the river, which they hastened in the night time to put between themselves and their pursuers. It may be that they will now wait at Mill Spring, as they did last year, to receive a finishing touch such as they then got. But whether they do or not, they are not likely to try their fortunes again north of Cumberland River.

The Rebels and the Northwest.

The rebels seem to be a good deal in doubt how to deal with the Northwestern States. They are very anxious to deal with them separately, and very desirous so to act as to induce them to desert the cause of the Union, for which they have shed so much noble blood, and take up arms to help the dilapidated and waning power of the Southern Confederacy. But they do not quite agree among themselves as to the tone which should be adopted as most likely to produce such a result; and the consequence is that from the depths of rebeldom there come up, conveyed by the Richmond Press, voices as discordant in tone as that of Mr. Orator Puff.

One voice is as honey-sweet with cajolery as rebel tongues can make it. The Northwestern States are praised for their bravery, their liberty, their "capacity for self-government." They are warned that "not an hour is to be lost if they would decide their destiny as freemen." The people of the lower part of those States are told that they are of a different race from those who inhabit the Northern sections, "as distinct as the English and the Hindoo, the French and the Arab." And these Southern-born citizens are appealed to, with the aid of every misrepresentation, all manner of falsehood, every form of fallacious argument, to believe that "they are as much interested in putting down the Yankees and overthrowing the despotism of LINCOLN, as the Southerners are." This is the language of the Richmond *Whig*. But the *Dispatch*, with natural truculency, scorns all such appeals. "The course of the South toward the Northwest," it says, "should be, in the first place, to fight them *with knives in both hands*." No allurements, no cajoleries, no entreaties, no arguments. "Fight them to the death. A few great, crushing victories will be the best and only efficacious inducements to peace." The *Enquirer* joins in the same key. It declares that "the peace delusion is blown away. Neither from foreign intervention, nor from imperious decrees from King Cotton, nor from friendship of the Northwest, nor from stupid rumors of demoralization in Yankee armies, does any hope of peace dawn upon the land. We must fight or submit."

But it is all very well to say fight to the death. To others of the rebels looking over the situation, the prospects of fighting did not seem so favorable—the way to success in that direction did not show itself so feasible. They concluded they must still strive to make friends with the Northwest, and the *Enquirer* was compelled to say that it was not opposed to dealing with those States at all—quite the reverse; and thereupon off it goes into a column of nearly similar trash to that which we quoted from the *Whig*, making all sorts of offers to the Northwest if it will only help the rebellion.

The rebels may as well save their breath and their offers for their own soldiery. They need them all there, if accounts are true. There is nothing which they can offer to the Northwest which it will not have, and yet more abundantly, in the victory of the Union, and with all honor; while it could not accept even the diminished and shrunken advantages which the South offers as an inducement to help it, without having every one of them poisoned by shame and disgrace. Truth, fidelity and patriotism are jewels of price. The South threw them away. The Northwest has too much New-England and patriotic blood in her veins to follow that bad example.

THE ENGINEERING OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—In another part of this morning's TIMES we publish the material portion of Gen. BARNARD'S report of the Engineering Department of the Army of the Potomac, especially during its campaign on the Peninsula. For some reason, which it seems very difficult to understand, the reports of the various departments of this army have been, up to the present time, carefully withheld from the knowledge of the public. Gen. MCCLELLAN, it is now understood, in spite of the very peremptory assertions of the Albany *Atlas and Argus* to the contrary, made no report to the War Department of the detailed movements and operations of the army under his command, though he did furnish a preliminary and partial report of operations in October last, of which the telegraph, this morning, gives a digest. The reports of Gens. HOOKER, KEYES, HEINTZELMAN and KEARNEY of the battle of Williamsburgh were given to the public some weeks since. But of the more general operations of the Army of the Potomac, while under Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command, we have had no official reports whatever. Gen. BARNARD'S interesting report is the first contribution which has been made to the history of that important campaign. It gives in detail a statement of all that was done by the engineer department toward the attainment of the object for which the Peninsular campaign was undertaken.

It will be noticed that Gen. BARNARD states that, so far as engineering preparations, the construction of bridges, &c., were concerned, the army could have been thrown over the Chickahominy by the 28th of May of last year—two days before the rebel attack at Seven Pines;—and that after the victory at Fair Oaks a movement might have been made upon the rebel position which could have met with no formidable resistance. Gen. BARNARD also gives some very important and valuable suggestions as to the manner in which the rebel attack of the seven days before Richmond was commenced, and was met by our army. He states that JACKSON'S return from the Shenandoah Valley was known some days previously,—that it was understood to be Gen. MCCLELLAN'S purpose either to throw the main body of the army upon the enemy at Gaines' Hill and defeat him there, or push the left wing, strongly reinforced, into Richmond, while the main body of the rebels was in the vicinity of Mechanicsville, many miles off,—but that, for some reason yet unexplained, neither of these movements was attempted. Why Gen. MCCLELLAN thus suddenly abandoned his original plan, (if he had formed it,) and retreated to the James River without any effort to enter Richmond, we shall probably know when he has completed his report. Meantime, the facts stated by Gen. BARNARD will contribute materially to that history of the Peninsular Campaign which must be written sooner or later.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD.—Both branches of the Legislature have again passed the bill to aid the construction of the Susquehannah railroad. We trust it will promptly receive the Governor's signature. This important measure has been quite long enough made the sport of Executive vetoes. It ought long since to have become a law, for the section it is designed to favor is fairly entitled to the aid which the bill proposes to give it, and the repeated indorsements which it has received at the hands of the Legislature should be regarded as sufficient proof of the willingness of the people of the State to sanction the loan.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ARMY BEING RAPIDLY PAID OFF.

Another Affair with Moseby's Guerrillas.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

The subject of furnishing the rebels war vessels and blockade runners by English shipbuilders and merchants, is understood to have been the subject of Cabinet discussion yesterday and to-day, in connection with the remedy for the wrong suggested by one of our representatives abroad. The question of the issuance of letters-of-marque will, therefore, for the present be in abeyance.

THE REPORT OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War is unanimous upon every subject except of Gen. FREMONT'S operations in Missouri and the Shenandoah Valley. The character of the testimony upon the conduct of the other Commanders can be inferred from this remarkable agreement of the Committee, composed of Congressmen of all shades of politics. It is probable that the report with respect to Gen. FREMONT, will be concurred in by all to-morrow.

ABANDONED REBEL PROPERTY.

The business of collecting abandoned rebel property, it is understood, will be committed to civilians, as well as the regulation of trade with planters and merchants in the rebel States. A proclamation upon the subject is looked for to-morrow.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

A very unnecessary and quite unjust feeling has been manifested among and against the Paymasters by the publication of statements that they have been in funds to pay all the armies in the field. The fact is not so. The troops in the West have been paid. The money for our forces in North and South Carolina was sent off to-day. Paymaster RITTER alone took twenty-four hundred thousand dollars. Before two weeks the regiments under HOOKER will be paid. Secretary CHASE has pursued the satisfactory policy of paying the armies as he goes, finishing with every regiment before beginning elsewhere upon a new command. Avoiding unjust and irritating payment by preferred divisions and brigades, he has insisted upon taking department after department and settling up with the smallest drummer as the Paymaster went.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMPS, ETC.

Lieut.-Col. MCKELVEY, Commandant of the Convalescent and Distribution Camps, in which there were this morning 3,340 troops, returned to-day the only Copperhead in the whole number, in irons, to the regiment from which he deserted. The Major has given his consent to the holding of a grand Union meeting by the soldiers in his camp.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Col. BECKWITH, Commissary of Subsistence, invites proposals, until April 15, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 4,000 head of beef cattle, to be delivered here on April 25, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. The cattle to average at least 1,300 pounds gross, and no animal to weigh less than 1,000 pounds. Persons desiring to bid for a less number than 4,000, should so state in their bids. Bids from disloyal parties will not be noticed.

ANOTHER AFFAIR WITH MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS.

An expedition of 100 of the First Vermont to bag MOSEBY'S guerrillas, near Drainesville, resulted in a direct front attack upon an inferior body, and a running fight with a loss of seven privates killed and two officers—Capt. SWIFT and Lieut. GRANT. MOSEBY is said to have been badly cut, and a few of his men killed. Gen. STAHL promptly got after the band, after the affair was announced.

COLORED SURGEONS.

The Secretary of War has ordered that Dr. AUGUSTE (the colored man who presented himself a few days ago for examination before the Medical Examining Board) shall be examined by the Board, preparatory to being assigned to duty as Surgeon in one of the negro regiments.

WHISKY SMUGGLERS.

A Military Commission, detailed from the Army of the Potomac, has found guilty of attempting to smuggle whisky within the military lines, CHAS. JONES, JOHN BURKE and JOSEPH POST, civilians, and JAMES GRAHAM, an Engineer. JONES was sentenced to have his head shaved, and to do hard labor for thirty days at Aquia Creek. Severe punishment was also ordered to be inflicted upon the other culprits.

RESTORED.

Col. D. J. NEVIN, of the Sixty-second New-York Volunteers, who was sentenced "to be cashiered," by a General Court-martial, has been released from arrest, and restored to his command by order of the Secretary of War.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS,

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

P. Vanvulsen, Co. H, 20th N. Y. S. M.
F. McArthur, Co. C, 137th N. Y. S. M.
W. T. Sallup, Co. H, 152d N. Y. S. M.
J. P. Harring, Co. D, 22d N. Y. S. M.
Wm. Young, Co. K, 76th N. Y. S. M.
Wm. Keefe, Co. A, 30th N. Y. S. M.
Sergt. E. Fuller, Co. I, 11th Connecticut.
J. C. Hull, Co. H, 15th Connecticut.
C. W. Jones, Co. B, 11th New-Hampshire.
T. Howe, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
G. A. Richardson, Co. A, 11th Vermont.
M. Kelley, Co. C, 11th Vermont.
M. Abbott, Co. K, 11th Vermont.
E. W. Whitney, Co. —, 5th Maine Artillery.

ARREST OF FARMERS.

A number of farmers from Fairfax were brought in to-day, charged with being accessories to the capture of Gen. STOUGHTON, and imprisoned. They declined answering any questions or to take the oath of allegiance.

EXAMINING THE PAYMASTERS.

A Board, composed of Majs. DODGE, TAYLOR and HODGE, are in session here, to examine the mental, moral and physical qualifications of Paymasters.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Commissioner BARRETT, to-day, made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. JAS. A. BROWN, Detroit; Dr. L. K. PARKS, Annapolis, Ill.; Dr. J. W. BELLOWS, Knoxville, Penn.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The President has accepted the resignation of Surgeon BOURNEVILLE, United States Volunteers.

CONTRACTS PROPOSED BY NEW-YORKERS.

During the week ending 31st of March, the following propositions were received at the War Department, from New-Yorkers:

J. M. WHEELER & Co. propose to sell the tugboat *Vim* for $12,000, or to charter her for $60 per day, the Government to furnish coal; also, the tugboat *D. R. Quick*, for $18,000, or to charter her for $80 per day, Government to furnish coal.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN offer 1,500 Joslyn revolvers at $14 each.

E. D. WILLIAMS & Co. offer to furnish Williams' bullets at $62 50(!) per pound.

C. S. STORMS offers 2,000 infantry accoutrements at $3 33.

RUSSLING & Co. offer to deliver at Fortress Monroe 50,000 bushels mixed oats at $1 03 per bushel.

HERMAN BOKER & Co. offer to sell to Government two full batteries S. B. brass field artillery, (Austrian,) at $12,000 for lot. Also,

18,000 S. B. Prussian muskets, at $4, in bond.
8,500 Austrian Garibaldi muskets, at $3, in bond.
2,200 Austrian Garibaldi muskets, B. M., at $3, in bond.
260 Austrian Jager rifles, at $8, in bond.
960 Austrian rifle muskets, No, 1, at $3, in bond.

GEN. HOOKER'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., March 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 32.—The following-named officers are announced as serving on the Staff of the Major-General Commanding, in addition to those mentioned in General Orders No. 2, Jan. 29, 1863, from these headquarters, viz.:

Brig.-Gen. G. K. Warren, volunteer service.
Col. E. Schriver, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. N. H. Davis, Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. E. R. Platt, Captain Second artillery, Judge-Advocate-General.
Maj. S. E. Barstow, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Col. G. H. Sharpe, One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Volunteers, Deputy Provost-Marshal-General.
Capt. Ulric Dahlgren, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Chas. E. Cadwallader, Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, acting Aid-de-Camp.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Commander ARMSTRONG, senior officer of the blockade off Wilmington, reports that the English schooner *Mary Jane*, of Nassau, cleared for Halifax, attempted to run the blockade and enter the port of Wilmington, on the morning of the 24th of March. She was overhauled by the U. S. gunboat *Mount Vernon* and captured. She carried the British flag. Her cargo consists of salt and soap; besides she has several bags of coffee and one barrel of whisky. The master, mate and passengers had been sent on in the vessel to New-York.

RETURNED TO THEIR COMMANDS.

By order of the War Department, the proceedings of the Courts-martial, in the cases of Col. FRICK and Lieut.-Col. ARMSTRONG, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, dismissed for refusing to obey an order requiring them to make a requisition for dress coats—their regiment being supplied with blouses—have been set aside, and those officers return to their command.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

The Post-office Department is making arrangements to secure the prompt conveyance of letters to and from soldiers in the Army of the Potomac and those in the neighborood of Washington. Particular instructions have been given to postal agents on this subject.

SOLICITOR OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, will be in Boston on Saturday or Monday on Government business, and will remain a few days.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands to be sold next Summer embrace in Washington Territory nearly 3,000,000 acres, in Kansas 145,000, and in Michigan 38,000 acres.

NAVAL.

Commander GEORGE M. RANSOM has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Mercedita*, and Acting Master W. E. TAYLOR has been ordered to the same vessel.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 2.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the act relative to the Contracting Board.

Incorporating the Master Stevedores' Association of New-York.

The New-York County Tax levy, which was ordered to a third reading.

Relative to the Free Schools at Sing Sing.

Relative to the Oswego and Rome Railroad.

Incorporating the Female Academy of Visitation, which was ordered to a third reading.

Incorporating the Upper Hudson Railroad Company, which was also ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company.

Relative to closing the affairs of the Bank of Monroe.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to marks of tare on casks and packages.

Changing the name of the Monroe County Savings Bank.

Amending the charter of the Utica Mechanics' Association.

Incorporating the General Saengerbund Association of New-York.

To punish frauds in the use of false stamps and trade marks.

For canceling the assessment judgments in Kings County.

Amending the act for the formation of companies navigating lakes and rivers.

Relative to the trust funds in the custody of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The bill appropriating $150,000 for the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad was lost—18 to 8.

The bill extending the terms of office of heads of departments in New-York was passed. Mr. CONNOLLY previously moved to include the Street Inspector, which motion was lost.

The Land Grant bills were debated until recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill providing for the sale of lands donated by Congress for the promotion of agriculture and mechanic arts, was ordered to third reading. It provides that the income of funds be applied by the regents of the University to the People's College, until all its needs are supplied, then to such other colleges as they may select, under the act of Congress.

The New-York Harbor Defence bill was made the special order for to-morrow, also the bill amendatory of the code of procedure.

The Bushwick-avenue and South Seventh-street (Brooklyn) bills were ordered to third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 2.

The bill relative to insolvent mutual insurance companies was recommitted.

General orders were considered, and the bill amending the Liquor law of 1857 was taken up.

Mr. FIELDS offered, as an amendment, a section requiring the Corporation Attorney of the City of New-York to appear for the Excise Commissioners in suits for the recovery of fines and penalties, and that all such recoveries be paid by the City Comptroller except the actual disbursements.

No question was taken. Progress was reported, and the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grinding Committee reported complete the following bills: Relating to an assessment in Brooklyn; for the relief of the South Brooklyn and Bergen-street Railway Company; amending the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company; amending the act relative to the use of copartnership names; amending the act relative to avoiding military accounts adjourned.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 2.

The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Friday: Nos. 5, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26.

Fire in Chatham, C. W.

CHATHAM, C. W., Thursday, April 2.

The extensive mills, the property of D. R. VAN ALLEN, were burnt this morning. Loss, $12,000.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The French Army Still Before Puebla.

CAPTURE OF THE GUERRILLA, CAMACHO.

The steamship *Eagle*, Capt. ADAMS, from Havana on the 28th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. The correspondent of the Associated Press furnishes the following interesting items of news:

HAVANA, Saturday, March 28.

We have been expecting news from Vera Cruz, *vid* Santiago de Cuba, per St. Nazaire line of steamers, but the arrival in our port of the French transport *L'Allier*, on the 27th, five days from Vera Cruz, 21st, from the French army to the 19th inst.—on which date nothing had been done directly against Puebla, which place even the French did not expect would capitulate.

The French have captured the famous guerrilla, CAMACHO, who had been giving them considerable trouble ever since their arrival in the Republic.

The *Isabel la Catolica* returned from St. Domingo yesterday, bringing the troops, but leaving the munitions of war, money, and mules, she carried hence; reports the rebellion crushed and all quiet! Fifteen days have been granted to the rebels still in the country to return to their allegiance; thirty days to those who have fled to Hayti, and sixty to those who have left the island.

Our Captain-General returned from his jaunt about the island on the 24th.

March 25, came in Confederate sloop *Mary C. Harris*, four days from St. Mark's, twenty-three tons, with cotton.

March 27, came in Confederate schooner *Emma*, six days from Mobile, sixty-three tons, with cotton.

March 27, came in Confederate schooner *Alabama*, seven days from Mobile, seventy-five tons, with cotton.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—The Report of the Taking of Mexico City not Confirmed—Forey still Undecided What to Do—News from Santo Domingo, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 28, 1863.

The French screw transport steamer *L'Allier* arrived here, yesterday morning, from Vera Cruz, in five days, but brings no news confirmatory of the report that appeared in the journals of your City, as given in a telegram from Fortress Monroe, namely, that Mexico City had been taken. That report may be therefore considered as unfounded. At the time of the departure of the *Allier* from Vera Cruz, nothing was known of any operations against Puebla, which, according to the latest news received in the former city, had not even been begun. It appears that the Mexicans were determined to defend it, and there remained no hope that they would accede to a capitulation, which, according to the French accounts, would prevent the shedding of blood, and the disasters that must ensue from taking it by main force. In this state of things it was reported in Vera Cruz, and the *Diario de la Marina* of this city believes it very likely to be the case, that Gen. FOREY was hesitating whether to attempt taking Puebla by storm, or to continue with a part of his army marching upon Mexico City, while a French division should be stationed between the two cities. But the opinion that was most generally received was that at last an attack would be made upon Puebla before advancing on the capital. The health of the French army was said to be good.

On the same day there arrived at this port from Santo Domingo the Spanish war-steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, which place she left on the 21st inst. The battalion of infantry of the Regiment *la Union* returned here by it, their presence being no longer required, on account of the complete pacification of the territory. The rebels, who had taken up arms against the Spanish Government, were taking advantage of the pardon offered to them by Gen. RIVERA in the name of the Queen, fifteen days being allowed to those who were in the country, a month to those who had taken refuge in Hayti, and two months to those who had left the island.

The Captain-General of the island had addressed to the inhabitants a proclamation, in which he gives a history of what the Spaniards calls "the senseless mutiny so quickly suffocated."

Several outrageous cases of robbery have lately occurred in Havana and in the interior of the island. The case of the negro who was tried for murdering two white women, in Sol-street, some weeks back, has been carried to the *Audiencia*, the plea being that the negro was mad.

There was a large meeting of the literati, mathematical professors and others belonging to the University, held in the hall of that institution on Thursday night, to hear the calculations of a phenomenon in the person of a young boy, who, with little or no instruction is able to resolve at the moment the most complicated arithmetical questions. The boy is named Sala, a native of Manzanillo, of this Island. He surprised the auditory by his ready answers, and at the end a subscription was taken up in his favor, several directors of colleges in this city offering to receive him gratis in their establishments, to be instructed and boarded. LARA.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Prisoners—Extracts from Richmond Papers, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 1.

Last evening the steamboat *Metamora* left Fortress Monroe for City Point with 180 rebel prisoners for exchange.

To-day the steamboat *Robert Morris* arrived from Baltimore with 700 rebel prisoners. They will soon start for City Point.

The *State of Maine* arrived last night from City Point with 810 prisoners of war, including several officers, also six citizen prisoners, in charge of Capt. MULFORD. They left this morning for Annapolis.

Richmond papers of the 31st ult. contain no telegraphic news and nothing of interest.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, writing from Richmond on the 23d ult., says that JEFF. DAVIS has been confined to his house for two weeks, and was a great sufferer. An abscess had been formed on his temple, next to his sound eye, and it was feared by his friends that he would lose the sight of that eye also.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says:

"The two Houses of Legislature agreed last night on a bill for securing a supply of salt. It authorizes the impressment of the salt works in Washington County, to be worked on State account."

A Charleston paper of the 27th has the following:

There is a class of people which is disposed to condemn Gen. HILL for his late movement, because he did not take Newbern; but it is generally the black-coat gentry who have taken refuge for their personal safety behind the exemption bill."

Note from Gen. Dix—Correction of an Error.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, April 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent has attributed to me an opinion I have never expressed to any one here or elsewhere—that the enemy is about to evacuate Richmond. I have no information to warrant such a conclusion. I should not deem it necessary to contradict the statement if you had not made it the foundation of an elaborate editorial.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Condition of the Hudson—The Broadway Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 2.

The river between this city and Troy is clear. Between Castleton and Stuyvesant the ice is heavy and firm. Teams crossed at New-Baltimore yesterday. Owing to the backwardness of the season, the canals will not probably be opened till May 1.

The investigation of the Select Committee to inquire as to the residence and business of the corporators of the Broadway Railroad, is closed. The committee may report to-morrow evening.

Amusements.

BENEFIT OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—This evening MISS LUCILLE WESTERN takes her first benefit in New-York, appearing as *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine* in the sensation play of "East Lynne."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ITS OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND.

Gen. McClellan's Preliminary Report Made Last October.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2.

The *Republican* contains the preliminary report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, dated Oct. 15, last, respecting the military operations under his charge since the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, which that paper says was furnished by the Government. Owing to the absence of full reports of corps commanders, a simple outline of the brilliant operations which resulted in the carrying of the two passes in Maryland, could not at that time, with justice to the troops and commanders, be communicated.

In the course of his narrative, he says, on the 13th he received a verbal message from Col. MILES, informing him of the condition of affairs. The messenger stated there was no apparent reason for the abandonment of Maryland Heights, and although Col. MILES asked for assistance, he said he could hold out certainly two days. He directed the messenger to make his way back, if possible, with the information that he was rapidly approaching, and would undoubtedly relieve the place. He stated that on the 12th, he was directed to assume command of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, but this order reached him after all communication with the garrison had been cut off, and he adds:

"Before I left Washington, and while it was yet time, I recommended to the proper authorities that the garrison at Harper's Ferry should be withdrawn, *vid* Hagerstown, to aid in covering the Cumberland Valley, or that, taking up of the pontoon bridge and obstructing the railroad bridge, it should fall back to the Maryland Heights, and there hold its own to the last. In this position it could have maintained itself for weeks. It was not deemed proper to adopt either of these suggestions; and when the subject was left to my discretion, it was too late to do anything except to try to relieve the garrison. I directed artillery to be frequently fired by our advanced guards as a signal to the garrison that relief was at hand. This was done; and I learn that our firing was distinctly heard at Harper's Ferry, and that they were thus made aware that we were approaching rapidly. It was confidently expected that this place could hold out until we had carried the mountains, and were in a position to make a detachment for its relief," etc.

He concludes as follows:

"While it gives me pleasure to speak of the gallantry and devotion of the officers and men generally displayed through this conflict, I feel it necessary to mention that some of the officers and men skulked from their places until the battle was over. Death on the spot must hereafter be the fate of all such cowards, and the hands of the military commanders must be strengthened with all the power of the Government to inflict it summarily. The easy and disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry deprived my operations of results which would have formed a brilliant sequel to the substantial and gratifying success already related. Had the garrison held out twenty-four hours longer, I should in all probability have captured that part of the enemy's force engaged in the attack on the Maryland Heights, while the whole garrison, some 12,000 strong, could have been drawn to reinforce me on the day of the decisive battle. Certainly, on the morning of the 18th I would thus have been in a position to have destroyed the rebel army. Under the same circumstances, had the besieging force on the Virginia side at Harper's Ferry not been withdrawn, I would have had 35,000 or 40,000 less men to encounter at Antietam, and must have captured or destroyed all opposed to me. As it was, I had to engage an army fresh from a recent and, to them, great victory, and to reap the disadvantages of their being freshly and plentifully supplied with ammunition and supplies.

The objects and results of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows: In the beginning of the month of September, the safety of the National Capital was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious enemy, who soon after crossed into Maryland, and then directly threatened Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied the soil of a loyal State, and threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania. The army of the Union, inferior in numbers, wearied by long marches, deficient in various supplies, worn out by numerous battles, the last of which had not been successful, first covered by its movements the important cities of Washington and Baltimore, then boldly attacked the victorious enemy in their chosen strong position, and drove them back with all their superiority of numbers into the State of Virginia; thus saving the loyal States from invasion, and rudely dispelling the rebel dreams of carrying the war into our country and subsisting upon our resources.

Fourteen guns and thirty-nine colors, more than 15,000 stand of small arms, and more than 6,000 prisoners were the trophies which attest the success of our arms.

Rendering thanks to Divine Providence for its blessing upon our exertions, I close this brief report. I beg only to add the hope that the army's efforts for the cause in which we are engaged will be deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the Government and the country."

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 2.

There is no news direct from Vicksburgh. The reports from Memphis are conflicting. The Memphis *Argus* says the Sunflower Expedition is a failure, and the troops return to Young's Point, while the *Bulletin* says Gen. SHERMAN is in possession of Haines' Bluff.

THE ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BATTERIES.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following account of the attempt of the rams *Lancaster* and *Switzerland* to run the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh:

MOUTH OF THE CANAL ABOVE VICKSBURGH, March 25, *vid* CAIRO, March 31.

Admiral FARRAGUT requested the aid of an iron-clad and two rams, anticipating danger from below. The rams *Lancaster* and *Switzerland* were ordered down by Gen. ELLET, and with picked crews. The former was commanded by Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. ELLET. The latter by Col. CHAS. R. ELLET. The rams started to run the Vicksburgh batteries at 5 this morning, but were unavoidably delayed. The *Switzerland* took the lead and reached midway between the batteries, when a shot struck her boiler and exploded it, scalding three negroes badly, and the mate, G. CONNOR, slightly. The vessel then floated down the river, and was taken in tow by the *Albatross*. Her damage is slight. She will be fit for service in a day or two.

The *Lancaster* was less fortunate. She was struck soon after passing the first battery, one shot almost splitting her hull in twain, several passing through her boilers and cutting her steam pipe. She soon commenced to sink, but fearing she might fall into the hands of the rebels, Lieut.-Col. ELLET discharged his revolver into the cotton around the boilers, and set her on fire. Her bow went under, however, and in a few seconds the vessel disappeared beneath the engulfing waves. One of the pilots, THOS. L. W. KITSON, lost a leg, and H. S. BROWN, Engineer, slightly scalded. Orderly Sergeant WM. MCDONALD is missing, and was probably drowned. The crew behaved nobly, and obeyed orders promptly. To this is attributed their escape from death in three terrible forms.

The batteries at Warrenton opened on the *Hartford*, to prevent her going up to carry out her part of the programme, but with the exception of two or three men slightly wounded, all on board escaped damage.

The Accident on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PERRYMANSVILLE, Wednesday, April 1, 1863.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, the passengers on the through train from New-York were startled by a sudden shock, followed by the shrill scream of the locomotive whistle, and then a terrible crash immediately preceding the stoppage of the train. Upon examination it was discovered that the Adams Express Company's car, having been too heavily laden with merchandise, had broken down while under a speed of thirty miles an hour. At the moment of contact with the sleepers, the engine and tender were released, and sped on out of harm's way. The express car was instantly torn into fragments and with its contents—iron safes, boxes of delicacies for the soldiers, poultry, a full assortment of millinery, the latest Spring fashions; mutton, cologne, bologna sausages, hair-oil, butter, hair-brushes and combs, Dutch bread, gold watches and jewelry, eggs, and a thousand other articles, were scattered on either side of the track for fifty yards. The baggage car next followed, and the crates were badly broken. The mail car was smashed in at both ends, turned completely around, and left at an angle of 45°, one end in the ditch, and the other on top of the first passenger car. The smoking and refreshment car, containing twenty-five persons, was thrown from the track, its front part driven into the bank on the left of the track, and its rear acting as a terrific break, which thus stopped the passenger cars, and, undoubtedly, saving many lives. Strange to relate, and notwithstanding the smoking-car was made a complete wreck, its front and right side entirely carried away, the mail-car, containing four persons, also broken up, and the forward part of the first passenger car crushed in, by some almost miraculous interposition of Providence, not a person was killed or even severely wounded. There were many hair-breadth escapes. The special mail-agent was lying asleep on six leather bags containing *twenty millions of greenbacks*, bound for the United States Treasury, and was thrown violently from side to side of the apartment, and landing, as he expressed it, "after a flight of several minutes' duration," severely bruised. The agent of Adams Express Company was fortunately prevented from occupying his car in consequence of the great quantity of freight. Thus his life was saved. An individual sleeping in the forward end of the smoking-car awakened in two feet of ice-cold water in the ditch. A force of regulars under command of Maj. SMITH, of the Twelfth regulars, guarded the *débris* of the wreck. The track was not cleared until 12 o'clock.

All who witnessed the terrible aspect of the scene, both railroad men and passengers, were unanimous in their expressions of surprise that many lives had not been lost.

Fernando Wood in Reply to Senator Wilson.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

Hon. Henry Wilson:

I reply to your letter of the 30th ult., out of respect to your position as one of the representatives in the United States Senate of a sovereign State, and not because its manner or matter entitle it to either notice or consideration.

I am honored in your recognition of me as "the brain, the heart, the soul—the philosopher and guide of Mozart Hall." To hold such a commanding position in an organization of such power and patriotism would, if it were true, not only add to my self-esteem, but would also increase the desire I have, in common with three-fourths of the people of this State, to rescue our unfortunate country from the rule of men of your principles.

I regret that you do not concur with Mozart Hall in its estimate of the Conscription act. You appear to be surprised that we should have misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented, a law (if a law) intended for our special advantage, and for the advantage of other poor men who have not $300 to pay for exemption from the Abolition crusade down South, as you understand the objects of the war. It may be that intellects of plain men like ourselves are not sufficiently brilliant to comprehend the "justice and philanthropy" of this "humane act;" but inasmuch as common sense is the only guide we use in the construction of laws, you should overlook the error which you so warmly denounced.

[Mr. WOOD then quotes the Mozart resolution denouncing the Conscription law, to which he adds Senator WILSON's denunciation of that resolution, and says:]

Of course, reasoning so cogent is unanswerable! To whom you refer as "the red-handed traitors, whose souls are stained with the blood of our murdered countrymen," I cannot say. In New-York, where men are in the habit of tracing effects to causes, and of thus placing the responsibility of guilt upon the man who perpetrates it, either directly or indirectly, common public sentiment would point to HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, as one of the primary leaders in this band of "red-handed traitors."

[Mr. WOOD then reiterates his heretofore urged objections to the Conscription law, and concludes thus:]

Sir, let me express the hope that it may be submitted to judicial determination before the national exigency may require its enforcement. Notwithstanding its odious features, if it shall be declared valid under the Constitution, we will respect and obey it. Indeed, as is our duty, we shall support it as authority until otherwise judicially settled. But we will not yield our rights to denounce it as an unwarrantable interference with the reserved power of the States, and as unjust and oppressive to the people. We hope the Administration may not feel bound to enforce it. An army of conscripts cannot be available against the South, unless the Government repudiates the fanatical teachings of men like yourself. Americans will fight and die for their country—its unity and the preservation of its institutions—but not to gratify the partisan ambition of mistaken zealots, who, whilst hounding on others to a bloody grave, take care to keep well out of danger themselves.

FERNANDO WOOD.

The Rhode Island Election.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, April 2.

Complete returns are received.

SMITH has 3,311 majority over COZZENS, and 3,009 over all.

JENCKES has 1,916 majority over BRADLEY, and 1,845 over all.

DIXON has 1,022 majority over BROWNE, and 992 over all.

SMITH's supporters have two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 2.

No noteworthy change in the market has been made, since the sailing of the last steamer. Trade has been quiet. Speculation in mining stocks is occupying a large portion of the time. Many merchants in the interior of the State are very backward in seeking Spring supplies of merchandise. Atlantic currency exchange to-day sells at the rate of 45@48 premium on gold in New-York. Sterling, 48@.

The California Merchants' Marine Insurance Company was organized yesterday.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a Cure in every case. Dr. B. C. PERRY,
49 Bond-st., New-York, late of 29 Winter-st, Boston.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is socommon now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Sore Throat Specific.
One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MOR, OTN. S'No 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dust! Dust!! Dust!!!
The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, dust, air and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as they employ none but experienced carpenters,) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window-Bands and Weather-Strips, now so universally used and approved of on the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1863.

Ladies, Spring is Coming, and if You wish handsome Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, for yourselves and families; good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

ALLEN—THURSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 31, by Rev. B. M. Hill, D. D., MR. FLAVIUS J. ALLEN and Miss ELISABETH W. THURSTON, both of this City.

CRICK—WILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 31, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, WILLAM CRICK and EMMA M., eldest daughter of Edward T. Wills, of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Philadelphia and Detroit papers please copy.

DIED.

BENNERS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM W. BENNERS.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his brother-in-law, John L. Roberts, Jr., No. 97 East 31st-st., on Saturday, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

BROUWER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, LIZZIE SIMONSON, only child of Annie and the late James S. Brouwer, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 4, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 161 East 18th-st., without further notice.

BEINKERHOFF.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, March 30, ALBERT A. BEINKERHOFF, in the 63d year of his age.

BELL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 2, CAROLINE, youngest child of Edward R. Bell.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, on Friday, April 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DENTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 31, at his residence, No. 162 Market-st., CORNELIUS DENTON, formerly of Middle Village, L. I.

His relatives and his friends, also his wife's relatives, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, April 3, at the residence of his brother-in-law, H. Burdell, at Middle Village, without further notice.

HANFORD.—The members of Amity Lodge, No. 323, F. and A. M., are particularly requested to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN HANFORD, from his late residence, No. 73 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, at 12 o'clock precisely, this day, Friday, April 3. By order

A. M. UNDERHILL, W. M.
J. J. TINDALE, Secretary.

HAYT.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, at the residence of William E. Curtis, No. 98 East 15th-st., SOPHIA M. HAYT, daughter of the late Monson Hayt, Esq., aged 68 years.

The funeral will be at St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I., on Friday, April 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jamesslip at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUNTER.—In Alton, Ill., on Tuesday, March 31, Mrs. ELMIRA HUNTER, formerly Mrs. William Leggett, and daughter of the late Jonathan Waring.

Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle, for interment.

HONE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 1, Mrs. MARY HONE, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, April 3, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Graff, Washington-av., between Park and Myrtle avs.

JONES.—On Thursday, April 2, JOHN JONES, a native of Wales, aged 40 years.

The members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. David's Hall, No. 93 Canal-st. WM. LEWIS, Secretary.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 2, CAROLINE, wife of Frederick Lacey, aged 40 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAMAW.—In Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, April 1, at the residence of his uncle, THEODORE D., youngest son of David T. and Margaret Lamman, aged 9 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 6 Carrol-park, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LAIDLAW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 1, JOHN LAIDLAW, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MILES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 2, SARA J., wife of Charles C. MILES, and only child of John O'Hara.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 242 West 23d-st., on Saturday afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

REICHARD.—On Wednesday morning, April 1, CONSTANCE AGLAE, widow of the late Frederic Reichard.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

SMITH.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, April 1, ANNIE C., wife of William Randel Smith, and daughter of Gen. John B. Rodgers, of Rock Island, Tenn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Congregational Church, Norwalk, on Saturday morning next, April 4, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment, from New-Haven and New-Haven Railroad, by the train due at 27th-st. station at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on Madison av.

SERGEANT.—On Tuesday, March 31, Mr. WILLIAM SERGEANT, a native of Bedford Beds, England.

TOUSEY.—In camp, Belle Plain, Va., on Friday, March 27, JOHN W., eldest son of George and Elizabeth Tousey, of Englewood, N. J.

His remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Tuesday, March 31, from the residence of his grandfather, John Cocks, Bedford-av., East Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Paterson and Hackensack papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday, April 1, after a sudden illness, E. AUGUSTA BARKER, wife of J. Vermilyea Underhill, and eldest daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth A. Barker.

Funeral on Saturday, April 4, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Tuckahoe. Cars leave 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at ¾ and 10 o'clock A. M.; return at 5 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be waiting at the depot at Tuckahoe, to convey friends to the house.

WAKEMAN.—On Thursday, April 2, STEPHEN H. WAKEMAN, aged 68 years.

His remains will be taken to Ballston for interment.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, April 2, of typhoid fever, VALENTINE WILLIS, son of Julia and the late William Willis, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, April 4, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 Rivington-st. The remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 203.—April 2, 1863.
49, 32, 40, 19, 22, 8, 42, 57, 20, 3.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 204.—April 2, 1863.
41, 3, 35, 25, 4, 36, 13, 71, 8, 64, 20, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
NOW READY.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
OUR CUSTOM ROOMS
Are now supplied with
ELEGANT GOODS
For SPRING, of the
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
COR. BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the UNION STORES, Brooklyn, the cargo of the PRIZE STEAMER ANGLIA, consisting of—

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS,
MEDICINES, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the above sale will be ready for distribution at the Marshal's office three days previous to the sale.
MARCH 30, 1863.
ROBERT MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. of N. Y.

J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,117 BROADWAY,
Corner of 25th-st., opposite the Worth Monument,
Is now opening his Spring Stock
IN
RIBBONS,
BONNETS,
FLOWERS and
FEATHERS,
Among which will be found all the new styles, colors and shapes.
Our stock of
STRAW GOODS
Is now replete with all the
NOVELTIES.
50 cases just received from recent sales.
Also, a fine assortment of
TRIMMED BONNETS.
Also,
BONNET SILKS,
BONNET FRAMES,
CRAPES,
ILLUSIONS,
LACES.
Bonnets Bleached, Pressed and Dyed.
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery,
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City,
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD, PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk, Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

POLITICAL.

GREAT SUMTER MEETING.

CALL OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The members of the Loyal National League, and all persons who unite with them in a determination to support the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion against its authority, are invited to assemble in mass meeting on Union-square, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 11th April, at 4 o'clock, the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter, to renew to the Government their solemn pledge and fixed resolve to maintain unimpaired the National Unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

COUNCIL OF TWENTY-FIVE.

George Opdyke,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,	Robert Bayard,
Charles King,	Morris Ketchum,	John J. Cisco,
John A. Stevens,	Seth B. Hunt,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Wm. C. Bryant,	E. Caylus,	Francis G. Shaw,
John C. Green,	Moses Taylor,	C. A. Heckscher,
A. T. Stewart,	Chas. Butler.	W. H. Webb,
Francis Lieber,	F. B. Cutting,	William F. Cary.
William E. Dodge,	James McKaye,	

Treasurer—JOHN A. STEVENS,
President Bank of Commerce.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE.

Geo. Griswold,	Hugo Wesendonck,	R. L. Kennedy,
John Cochrane,	Wm. T. Blodgett,	Thos. N. Dale,
Fr'nk'n H. Delano,	Parke Godwin,	J. A. Stevens, Jr.,
J. Butler Wright,	Adrian Iselin,	Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,
Geo. Cabot Ward,	S. H. Gay,	Wm. Orton,
John Jay,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,	Wolcott Gibbs,
Isaac H. Bailey,	Jas. A. Roosevelt,	C. E. Detmold,
William A. Hall,	C. A. Bristed,	Geo. P. Putnam.

Secretary—JAMES A ROOSEVELT,
No. 94 Maiden-lane.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The members of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE are notified that a fine HALL has been permanently engaged at No. 813 Broadway, and will be opened for their reception on Monday next.

A READING-ROOM, supplied with journals and pamphlets, will be open daily from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

PAMPHLETS, for distribution in each Ward, can be obtained on application to the Clerk in charge of the Hall, on the order of the member of the "Ward Committee of the Loyal National League" representing the same.

A BULLETIN will always be found at the Hall, containing the latest war news from every section of the country.

The ROLL and PLEDGE of the League will be always ready for signature at the Hall.

A voluntary ASSESSMENT LIST can also be subscribed.

CONTRIBUTIONS may be sent to the Treasurer, John A. Stevens, Esq., President of the Bank of Commerce.

BADGES can be obtained by members of the League, on application to the Clerk.

A CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP, designed by one of the most distinguished artists of the country, will be ready for delivery in a few days.

MEDALS can be had, by those desirous of purchasing them, at a low price. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
Secretary of the League.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUES, organized in the different Wards of the City, are requested to make arrangements to attend the MASS MEETING OF THE LEAGUE, called for SATURDAY, the 11th of April, the Anniversary of SUMTER, on Union-square.

Notice should be at once sent to the undersigned of the part each Association may desire to take in the ceremonies of the day.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Secretary,
No. 94 Maiden-lane.

THE UNION.

A public meeting will be held by the Young Men's Republican Central Committee, at their Rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. The following named gentlemen will speak for the Union: Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, WM. ROSS WALLACE. By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman Central Com.
ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Chairman Ex. Com.
C. S. STRONG, Secretary.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE—THE POLITICAL JIM CROW—A MAY-DAY AT MANASSAS.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be ready at 10 o'clock TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING. It will contain the graphic description of the terrible fight at Port Hudson, by the HERALD'S special correspondent, and a full report of the proceedings of the Knights of the Golden Circle at their last meeting. Among other curious sayings and doings, the Knights, probably original Copperheads, but great characters, sung the following funny song:

THE POLITICAL JIM CROW.
Van Buren is a funny man,
And something of a beau;
But he is never funnier,
Than when he jumps Jim Crow!
(*Chorus.*)
He wheels about and turns about,
And does just so!
And every time he wheels about,
He jumps Jim Crow!

THE O'FLAHERTY (*sings historically*)—
Van Buren was a Democrat
For twenty years or so;
Then he jumped in the Free Soil
They made at Buffalo!
(*Chorus.*)
He wheeled about and turned about,
And did just so,
And every time he wheeled about
He jumped Jim Crow!

THE DOCTOR (*sings melodiously*)—
Van Buren found that in Free Soil
His fortune wouldn't grow;
And so back to Democracy
He jumped Jim Crow!
(*Chorus.*)
He wheeled about and turned about,
And did just so,
And back to old Democracy
He jumped Jim Crow!

THE CHEVALIER (*sings in a tenor robusto*)—
Van Buren stayed a Democrat
Till a few nights ago;
And then he formed a Loyal League
With the *Tribune's* old clo'!
(*Chorus.*)
Yes, he turned about and wheeled about,
And did just so;
He went and joined a Loyal League
With poor Greeley & Co.

THE GOVERNOR (*sings in a basso prof

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, in a small family; can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 219 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, or to do housework in a small family, if required; best of references. Apply at 75 York-st., Jersey City.

AS NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A good place for an experienced English child's nurse. She is able to take entire charge of an infant from birth; has recommendations for nine years; is an excellent traveler. For further information and to see the nurse, call on lady's husband, at No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11, on Friday, from 12 to 2.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker and milliner; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER HAS had extensive experience in all departments of gardening, the forcing of graperies, care and propagation of all kinds of stove and greenhouse plants, the laying out and planting of new grounds, &c.; believes he is energetic and industrious, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to his employer; is a Scotchman, married, 40 years of age. Address A. B., No. 67 Nassau-st.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A married man, as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, fruit, flowers and vegetables; good reference from his last employer. Address J. J. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, or at J. M., Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted, by a married man, with one child, as above; thoroughly understands his business; is a good vegetable gardener; is a careful driver; best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man with two children, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of City reference; will take care of a horse if required. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Address B, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a married man with one child; thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of City reference; will take care of a horse if required; Orange, N. J., preferred. Address J. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (Scotch,) no family; has had many years' experience in this country in all branches of his business; refers to A. Smith, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York. Call on or addres G. E.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a young man who understands his duties and has good references. Address J. M. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by an unmarried man, (Scotch;) has a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its departments; best of references. Apply to Mr. BUCHANAN, florist, No. 9 West 17th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man with small family; understands greenhouses, hot and cold grapery, and the laying out of new places; would superintend a farm; good references. Address C. J., seed-store, No. 9 John st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; no objections to go in the country; has good reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 355 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the harness-maker's.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman as coachman, experienced and thoroughly competent in every respect, with the very best of City testimonials as to character and ability. Address or call on JOHN WALKER, saddler, Broadway and 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman, who understands his business; can give best of references; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A VERY SMART, INtelligent young man wishes a situation in or near the City; has the highest testimonials in regard to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen at A. M. SEE'S Office, No. 291 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; can give the best of reference. Address J. C., No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness-maker's.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a single man who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference; country preferred. Address B. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who truly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is also a good vegetable gardener, as his reference will show. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address M. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden, if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address J. R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant man, as coachman; has the best of City reference from his last employer; understands the care of horses, and is a careful and steady driver. Address O. H. P., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man; can refer to where he has lived for the last four years. Can be seen at D. Wright's saddlery store, No. 305 4th-av. Call or address J. K.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address H. P., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation in the above capacity by a single young man; understands the management of a small garden; has the best of reference. Address J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as light porter in a merchant's store, or any other place, where he could make himself generally useful; can write a pretty fair business hand; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given if required. Address M. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a wholesale warehouse, by a young man who has had some experience in a laboratory, and can make himself generally useful. Address W. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A young man, of liberal education, literary tastes and Christian character, desires a situation in a bookstore or publishing house; highest references as to character and capacity. Address BIBLOS, Box No. 171 *Times* Office, for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND wife, (no incumbrance,) the man as coachman and groom, and would make himself useful; the woman as laundress or seamstress: the best reference can be given. Address MORGAN, Box 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD BRASS turner and finisher. Address M. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A LADY'S maid, who perfectly understands hair-dressing and dressmaking. Apply at No. 15 East 14th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as nurse. Apply at No. 19 East 37th-st., one door from Madison-av., before 12 o'clock.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE GERman Protestant gardener, who understands his business well, and can come well recommended, will find a good place by applying at the new buildings in 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. Inquire for JAS. M. COBURN.

A GARDENER WANTED—A COMPETENT, steady, unmarried man. Apply at No. 196 West-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A CLERK WANTED—FOR A COAL OFFICE; wages $10 per week. Apply to MR. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO FINishers and a fly-finisher. Highest prices paid at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—FOR WHALING VOYAGES, MEN that have been at the business, and also green hands, and coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, and cooks and stewards. Apply at No. 57 West-st., corner of Rector-st., to D. L. PEARL.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SOME knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. Address R., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating experience and wages expected.

WANTED—A MAN, OR A STOUT BOY, TO drive a wagon and take care of two horses, and to be generally useful. Apply at No. 44 West 15th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE—LONG-TAILED bay, sound and kind, six years old, just in from the country; has been driven all last year by a lady. Price $225. Inquire for DALY, at Bradley's stable, 31st-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW ENGLISH family carriage. May be seen at No. 45 East 15th-st. For price, apply to E. K. CROUCH, No. 75 New Canal-st. Will be sold a bargain.

FOR SALE—PARK PHAETON, FOR TWO horses, built by Brewster & Baldwin, in best manner, and in perfect order. To be seen at private stable, No. 59 11th-st., near 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

(By direction of Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.)

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

AT LAMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 4,
At 12 o'clock M.,

SUNDRY PRIZE CARGOES, AS FOLLOWS:

Cargo Schooner ELIAS REED.
363 bbls. RESIN; 4 old Sails.
79 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE; lot Lumber.
Cargo Schooner THERESA.
118 sacks Salt.
Cargo Schooner KATE.
405 sacks Salt; 10 bbls. Copperas.
Cargo Schooner ADVENTURER.
49 coils Rope; 4 bales Rope.
106 sacks Salt; 10 bales Bags.
Cargo Schooner LILY.
18 bales Bags; 6 carboys Vitriol.
108 kegs Powder.
Cargo Schooner FRANCES.
2 kegs Powder.
Cargo Schooner HERMOSA.
2½ casks Powder.
Cargo Schooner MARIA.
33 sacks Salt.
Cargo Sloop BROCKENBOROUGH,
71 bales COTTON.
1 bale Pickings; 2 old Rope.
Cargo Sloop GOOD LUCK.
1½ round bales COTTON.
Cargo Sloop SILAS HENRY.
32 round bales COTTON.
Cargo Boat PRIZE.
2 round bales COTTON; 8 packages COTTON.
2 half bales COTTON; 1 package Pickings.
Cargo Schooner ALICIA.
round bales COTTON.
Cargo Schooner VELOCITY.
bales Bags; 4 bales Leather,
Cargo Schooner TRIER.
sacks Salt.
Cargo Schooner ANNE.
74 sacks Salt.
Cargo Sloop JULIA.
103 sacks Salt.
From Steamship VIRGINIA.
40 Water Casks.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, by order of WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
Will sell at public auction, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOMS,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,

The estate known as NETHERWOOD, formerly the residence of the late Gardiner G. Howland, situate on the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie, containing 255 acres, with a river front of a mile, and embracing five building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodges, stables, greenhouse and grapery, and also farmhouse, barns, &c. The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity, and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, renders this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune.

Maps of the property may be had of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

For further particulars, apply to
VARNUM & TUMEY,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ELEGANT WORKS OF ART AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., embracing the entire first-class furniture. Parlors, all in rosewood; elegant drawing-room suites, in brocatel and French reps; French pier and oval mirrors, lady's French secretary and work tables; statuary, top, centre and pier tables; fine rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, Gilbert, Boston, maker; large collection of fine and costly bronzes, bisque and lava figures and groups; magnificent vases, bronze and pearl inlaid clocks; velvet and tapestry carpets; rich china cut glass, silverware, &c., with a superb variety of rosewood and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture, spring and hair mattresses, elegant chaney, bureau, &c. Sale will commence in dining-room at 2 o'clock precisely. Catalogues at house.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,)

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE.—2 handsome rosewood pianos, bookcase, sofas, bureaus, washstands, centre and extension tables, chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, pier glasses, mirrors, show cases, a large assortment of good carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, one coupe, harness, &c.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND SHEEP-SKINS.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, April 4, at No. 17 Albany-st., near Washington-st., at 12 o'clock M., 104 Green Salted Hides, and 91 Sheep-Skins. Sale positive; terms cash. By order of Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Sub. U. S. A.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 111 Broadway, a fine stock of Furniture, for two-story dining-room suites, etageres, wardrobes, bureaus, hall stands, extension tables, lounges, chairs, &c.

A. JOURNEAY.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION,

No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York. Real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., at public and private sale. Houses and stores rented, sales of furniture at residences, and out-door sales.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suit in figured plush, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany wardrobe, dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top washstands, straw palliasses, mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes in hair-cloth, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, carved marble-top centre tables, carved oak library table, oak extension dining table, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, iron bedsteads, together with crockery, &c., all of which is to be sold without reserve.

—At 12 o'clock—

Superb suite of gilt furniture, made to order in Florence, for the present owner, consisting of two sofas, etageres, centre tables, two marble-top parlor chairs, mantle glass frame, fire screen frame, two stools and two gilt cornices—cost $2,000.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN WESTCHESTER County, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, at auction, by order of the Executors of Philip Dater, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors—a very desirable country residence, 1¾ miles above Harlem Bridge, in the Town of Woodstock, Westchester County, containing 2½ acres of land, running through from Prospect to Union avs. A handsome frame house, with modern improvements, outbuildings complete; plenty of garden; plenty of choice fruit and ornamental trees. The place is near the residences of John McGraw, Charles Denison, Edward G. Faile, and the late Philip Dater. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL

at auction, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the balance of a jobber's stock of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., consisting of Sherry, Port, Madeira and other wines, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch whiskeys, brandies, gins, rums, &c.; also, a large lot of Havana and domestic cigars. Immediately after the sale of liquors and cigars, will be sold an invoice of silver-plated goods, cutlery, office furniture, &c.

A. C. BAKER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, rosewood piano-forte, suites, tables, paintings by eminent artists, rosewood and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, bedding, &c.

TO HENRY PARRY AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of caen stone, at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 24th-st. WM. H. SCHERMERHORN.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

OLD BUILDINGS FOR SALE.—ESTIMATES will be received from parties desirous of removing the dwelling houses Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 28 Trinity-place, New-York, and one house in the rear thereof. Specifications can be seen on application to JOHN DAVIS HATCH, Architect, No. 115 Greenwich-street, New-York. Tenders to be delivered on or before the 10th day of April next, indorsed "Tender for Buildings." The proprietors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

STORES FITTED UP ON REASONABLE terms, and jobbing in general, at the shortest notice. WM. ROGERS, Carpenter and Builder,
No. 5 Thomas-st., rear of New-York City Hospital.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 686 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 5th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., and 11 S. 7th-st., Wmsb'g.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FIXTURES, PARTITIONS, &c. Apply this day, at No. 12 Pine-st.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 25, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 289, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, as heretofore.

N. B.—On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. 6 PER CENT. 5-20 YEAR LOAN,

Are prepared to deliver, upon application, the various denominations of Coupon and registered six per cents as above at par and accrued interest. These Bonds bear six per cent. interest from date of subscription, payable in gold on the 1st of May and 1st of November. The privilege of conversion of legal tenders into the five-twenties at par will cease on the 1st of July, 1863. Orders should therefore be sent in without delay.

Having arrangements at Washington for the prompt collection of certificates of indebtedness, now maturing, we are prepared to make returns with dispatch. Government Securities of all descriptions for sale at market rates, and orders executed for the purchase and sale at the Brokers' Board of all current securities, coin, &c.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN McCLAVE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
HAS REMOVED
From No. 1,241 Broadway
To No. 44 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The subscribers have completed arrangements at Washington to collect Certificates of Indebtedness as they mature, making prompt returns, and giving market value for gold received for interest, or remitting gold, as correspondents may desire.

Constantly on hand for sale at market rate, United States Stocks.

6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, Interest payable in gold.
6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, Interest payable in currency.
6 per cent. Coupons Bonds of 1881.
6 per cent. Registered Bonds of 1881.
5-20 Coupons Bonds.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MARCH 16, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1863, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK,
Superintendent.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the first day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors at the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK,
March 28, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of Election, will be held on MONDAY, April 13, 1863, at the banking-rooms of this Bank, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 13, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD KERNEYS, Secretary.

$20.000.—FIRST MORTGAGES ON first-class property in New-York will be sold at a great discount for cash, to close an estate. Apply to N. W. BUSTED, Room No. 2, Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS', and Ordinance vouchers and other Government bills, purchased. Certificates of Indebtedness promptly collected. JOHN B. MURRAY, 39 Nassau-st., cor. Liberty.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on property in this City and Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all the houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street, with trap-block or Belgian pavement, and for constructing sewer in Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifth-avenue, from a point distant half-way between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to a point distant half-way between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and both sides of Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue. Also both sides of Spring-street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the Chairman or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 26, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 28 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per cent., out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th April next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th March until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., New-York, on the 22d day of April next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will close on the 11th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 23d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dividends remaining unpaid on the 1st day of June will, after that date, be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in sight exchange on New-York.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 16th day of April. The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of April, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the shareholders on and after the 3d day of April ensuing. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, March 31, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A QUARterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank. Payable on demand.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOS. COOPER, Sec. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7.

Interest commences April 1, 1863.
Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day.

CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on the second floor may be obtained immediately at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also other rooms on the 1st of May.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, IN THE UPper part of the City, board for two ladies and servants. Address Box No. 2,894 Post-office.

TO LET.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain desirable rooms, without board, in a pleasant locality, convenient to city rail cars; no children or boarders. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—To gentlemen only, without meals, consisting of the whole second floor; will be let together or separate; location desirable, situated near 8th-av. Apply at No. 80 10th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two young gentlemen; location airy and pleasant, being three blocks from southeast corner of Central Park, and two blocks from East River. Terms very moderate. Address No. 161 East 8th-st. References required.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, a desirable front and back room on second floor. Apply at No. 13 Beach-st.

MUSIC.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF pianoforte and singing (both Italian and ballad) wishes to exchange instruction in the same for a home in an agreeable private family; others will accompany if desired. Address A. L., C., Box No. 162, *Times* Office. References exchanged.

A MUSIC TEACHER WISHES TO OBTAIN a sitting-room and bedroom, with full board, in a strictly private family, residing in a respectable neighborhood; terms not to exceed $40 per month. Address F. M. B., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY breaking up housekeeping would like to obtain board from April 21, within one hour's sail from the City; north shore of Staten Island preferred; families willing to accommodate, can hear of a responsible party. Address, with terms and particulars, W. M. J., No. 373 Canal-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER can be had from the 1st of May, at a farm-house, very pleasantly located, near Hudson. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and Libraries bought for cash at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYGIENIC WHISKEY,

EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of PULMONARY AFFECTIONS and GENERAL DEBILITY,

At the celebrated Wine and Ale room, corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., under the Atlantic Bank.

WM. O. GILBERT, Agent.

25 CENTS { GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE. } PER POUND.

TO ALL LOVERS OF FINE FLAVORED COFFEE.

We have completed arrangements whereby we shall receive 500 bales per month of
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
Which we offer to the public as a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market.

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
Of which we are the only receivers and manufacturers, is superior to the Coffee usually sold, such as

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINES.

"CHEROKEE CURE."—An unfailing Specific for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, and all nervous diseases caused by indiscretions of youth. One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5.

"CHEROKEE REMEDY" AND "CHEROKEE INJECTION."—These two medicines, used in conjunction—the first internally, the latter as its name implies—never fail to remove all improper discharges, in male or female. One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5.

"CHEROKEE PILLS," OR FEMALE REGULATOR.—One box, $1; six boxes, $5. Sent by mail, free of postage.

All of the above medicines sent by express, on receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN, St. Louis, Mo.

D. S. BARNES & Co., No. 202 Broadway, New-York, wholesale agents, who will supply the trade at proprietor's prices.

DORMANT MANHOOD AROUSED AND impurities rooted out of the system, by the use of Dr. Barrow's TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer, delay not a moment to read that popular illustrated work "Human Frailty," and be convinced. Published by DR. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount, 25 cents, in postage currency. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. Barrow consulted as usual on those specialties for which he is so eminent. N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

NO. 3.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a Positive Cure.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not, in any way, injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages $2, female $3. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park row. Sent by mail by DESMOND & CO., Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some ignorant and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame."

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous compounds to deprive the unwary or the easily duped, as well of their means as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

MRS. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN.

No. 6 Greene-st., New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from irregularities, suppression, &c., (from whatever cause produced.) In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a lying-in hospital, where the most perfect confidence is observed, and all the comforts of a sick room are received. Also, Female Monthly Pills, price $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their Preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Medical Depot are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored in all cases in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Calls send or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? If so, Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st. FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU—SOLD by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best week out.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY.....April 18	SATURDAY.....May 9
TUESDAY.....June 2	TUESDAY.....June 23

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135

Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms—all having the same privileges in the Saloons, and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First Cabin only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70

THIRD CABIN—Intermediate State Rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$50

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations.....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 15.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Wed'y, April 22.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 6.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

To sail on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, AT 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
Capt. NICHOLAS PEDEN,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail as above
FROM PIER NO. 14, FOOT OF CEDAR-ST., N. R.
Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.
Or at No. 54 South-st.,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship MELITA will follow the SHELDRAKE, and sail on or about the 15th of April. Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
OVER
NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA, OR ILLINOIS
Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at NOON,
On SATURDAY, April 25, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, April 4.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Express Steamer AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. ORowell, on SATURDAY, April 4.

We shall dispatch our next regular Express Steamer AUGUSTA DINSMORE, as above, on SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her berth at Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) with dispatch.

The schooner GEO. S. ADAMS, Capt. CHASE, now loading at pier No. 29, N. R., will sail on or about the 1st April, and the schooner SENATOR, now loading at pier No. 28, N. R., on or about the 4th April.

Letters for Greytown by the schooner GEO. S. ADAMS, will be in time until Thursday noon, April 2.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY, V. P.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL. SATURDAY, 23D MAY.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 8, N. R., direct for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, April 11, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight on measurement goods 60c. per foot; on weight goods, 2c. per pound. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	April 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	April 11

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 4 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.		FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:15 and 5 P. M.	and	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.		10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, APRIL 4, AT ONE,
EXTRAORDINARY GRAND
GALA COMBINATION MATINEE,
THE ENTIRE OPERA OF LINDA
AND ONE ACT OF MASANIELLO.

The performance will commence with the entire Opera of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
with the following
SUPERB CAST.

Linda.....MME. MEDORI
Pierrotto.....MLLE. SULZER
Carlo.....Signor MINETTI
Antonio.....Signor BELLINI
Prefetto.....Signor BIACHI
Boisfleury.....Signor COLLETTI
Madelina.....Mme. Fichet | Intendente.....Signor Rubio

After which the Second act of
MASANIELLO.

Masaniello.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Pietro.....Signor BIACHI
Borella.....Herr MULLER

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to prevent inconvenience from the pressure at the usual entrance on this great occasion,
THREE ADDITIONAL DOORS
Will be opened, and tickets can now be obtained at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

Visitors are earnestly requested to purchase their tickets prior to coming to the Academy, in order to prevent the inconveniences of delay at the ticket office on the day of performance.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE $1.

The doors will be open at 12 o'clock, and the performance commence precisely at 1.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6,
THIRTEENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
Will be given for the first time in America,
Maestro Petrella's grand Opera, in four acts, of
IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
Which has been long in preparation, and will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS,
The ensemble being of the
Most complete and gorgeous description
Ever presented at the Academy.

NOTICE.—The box office will open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s stationery store, corner of Nassau and Pine sts. SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE during the day, or at the inside ticket office on the evenings of performance.

IRVING HALL,

Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music.
TO-DAY, (Friday, April 3,)
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY BUT ONE.
FINAL PUBLIC LEVEES OF
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
The rich, rare and elegant
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
TABLEAUX, SONGS, IMPERSONATIONS and DANCES. Mrs. LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON in THREE DIFFERENT DRESSES.

At each morning representation the General and his lady will gratify their visitors by wearing their
IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME.
From 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., 3 to 4½ P. M. and 7½ to 9 P. M.
Admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.
N. B.—Gen. Tom Thumb will give levées on April 6 and 9 in NEWARK; 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th in BROOKLYN; and afterward in ALBANY and TROY.

DRY GOODS.

COATS' 200 YARDS SPOOL COTTON!!!
ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN.
10,000 doz. COATS' 200 yards SPOOL COTTON.
ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN.
Closing all our Ladies' LIGHT KID GLOVES.
BEST QUALITY, OLD PRICE, } 63 CENTS A PAIR.
Old price, }
OPENING NEW RIBBONS,
NEW LACES.
NEW EMBROIDERIES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

ELEGANT DESIGNS
IN
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED,
AT THE
METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
6 to 8,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN
KID GLOVES,
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.
GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

TUCKER'S IMPORTED
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDEMAIDS' WREATHS.
Flowers and Feathers,
Hoop Skirts and Bonnet-Frames.
No. 759 Broadway.

PER "CITY OF MANCHESTER,"
JUST RECEIVED, "ROMAN SCARFS."
Sole Agents for the United States,
JACKSON & PURDY,
No. 647 Broadway.

NOTICE—
The public will please notice that we are the originators and sole Agents for these goods, and that all other articles of the same name are imitations, and of a very different and inferior kind.

REMOVAL.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor. Constantly on hand, a large Stock of India, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian Goods—such as Lutongs, Ponjees, Seersuckers, Crapes, black and colored Pineapple Goods, Bandanas, Madras and Grass Handkerchiefs, new Canton Tea Sets, Dishes, Vases, Tea Boys, Camphor wood Trunks, Curiosities, Antiquities, &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Fans by every packet.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of elegantly trimmed life size paper models of Paris fashions, for ladies' and children's dress, No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions now ready.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—WANTED, TO LEASE for a term of years, with the privilege of purchase after one year, a Paper Mill, in complete running order, for the manufacturing of book and writing paper. Parties answering will please give a full description of the property, power, machinery, &c.; also rent and price of property. Address M. H. G., Box. No. 150 *Times* Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF first-class grocery and liquor store in a first-class neighborhood; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire at No. 299 4th-av.

TO CARTMEN.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, 2 loads of sods, delivered in East-Broadway. Address J. B. F., Box No. 111 *Times* Office. State price, delivered on sidewalk, in good condition.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY.

The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2½ o'clock, landing both ways at Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port-Washington, Mount's & Brown's Dock Fair Haven and Red Bank, until further notice.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 7 o'clock; 30th st. at 7:10, landing at usual landings; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 12 o'clock; commencing Wednesday, April 1, 1863, Sunday excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock. NIGHT LINE.—Steamer leaves at 11 o'clock, arriving at New-Haven in time for morning trains.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
THE YOUNG
and
BEAUTIFUL
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, April 3,
in her great impersonation of
LADY ISABEL
and
MADAME VINE,
in the sensation play of
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
the performance being for her
FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York.

WINTER GARDEN.

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TO-NIGHT, APRIL 3,
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Who will appear in her great rôles of
LADY ISABEL,
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LADY ISABEL,
LADY ISABEL,
AND
MADAME VINE,
MADAME VINE,
MADAME VINE,
MADAME VINE,
MADAME VINE,
In the sensation play of
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
In which she has achieved the
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
Of the Season, moving nightly
HUNDREDS TO TEARS.
HUNDREDS TO TEARS.
HUNDREDS TO TEARS.
HUNDREDS TO TEARS.
HUNDREDS TO TEARS.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

FREE EXHIBITION.

GEORGE H. HALL'S Pictures, comprising Figure, Fruit and Flower subjects, are now exhibiting at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, where they will remain until the 15th inst.

BANVARD'S PANORAMAS.—LAST WEEK but one, of the four great panoramas—the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and the War. EVERY EVENING at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock. No. 652 Broadway. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
PARK-AVENUE, CORNER 36TH-STREET.
The large and commodious mansion of James Suydam, Esq. The Spring Term will commence April 10.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.
Select School for boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. Established 1842. Number limited to 50. The Summer session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 6. For circulars address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. Circulars at No. 59 Nassau-st., and No. 671 Broadway.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS, AMHERST, MASS. Established 1846. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Circulars forwarded upon request.
H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
For particulars and references, address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York.
The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, April 8, and continues fifteen weeks.

REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.
Rev. W. MITCHELL, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. J. C. BARTON, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. MINER, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. SEIDY, Stamford, Conn.
T. DAVENPORT, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
J. FERGUSON, Esq., Stamford, Conn.; &c., &c.
FRANCIS SEIDDY, Esq., New-York.
GEO. W. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York.
G. HEINEKEN, Esq., New-York.
E. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York; &c., &c.
For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—THOMAS G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This Institution will commence its semi-annual session April 20. Location, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and 60 from New-York *via* Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted, and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time, and charged from date of entrance. Board and tuition $140 per annum. For catalogues direct as above.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring Term opens April 1, and continues thirteen weeks. The Circular of the school contains full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, etc., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to Dr. Weisse, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st.
REFERENCE.—Rev. Robert R. Booth, Mercer-st. Church

CHURCH HILL INSTITUTE, NEW-CANAAN, CONN.—Select Family School for Boys. The Summer session will commence on the first Monday in May. For circulars and information, apply to E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; Messrs. HOWE & FERRY, No. 73 Bowery, New-York, or to the Principal, Rev. J. L. GILDER.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, at Easton, near Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars of O. R. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.; Rev. G. F. Post, No. 164 Barrow-st., Jersey City, or the Principal.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., offers board and tuition for 14 weeks for $47. Term opens April 17, (both sexes.) 14 teachers; 60 Cadets in Military Department; superior Commercial College. Write for the new catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—This School is easy of access to New-York. Pupils under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J., near New-York.
Summer term commences April 29.
J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
WM. B. DWIGHT, }

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—A PARISIAN lady, recently arrived

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Official Reports of the Battle Near Somerset.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Five Hundred of them Killed, Wounded and Captured.

OUR LOSS ONLY ABOUT THIRTY

CLUKE'S GUERRILLAS DISPERSED.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

LOUISVILLE, April 1.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. GILMORE, giving the details of his successful attack upon the enemy in Central Kentucky:

SOMERSET, Ky., March 31.

I attacked the enemy yesterday in a strong position of his own selection, defended by six cannon, near this town, fought him for five hours, driving him from one position to another, finally stormed his position, whipped him handsomely, and drove him in confusion toward the river. His loss is over 300 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The enemy outnumbered us two to one, and were commanded by PEGRAM in person.

Night stopped the pursuit, which will be renewed in the morning.

We captured two stands of colors.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 30.

Scott's famous rebel regiment was cut off from the rest and scattered.

(Signed,) GILMORE, Brig.-Gen.

The entire rebel force has been driven out of Central Kentucky, and much of their plunder has been recaptured. Their reported force has been greatly exaggerated, as well as the amount of plunder taken by them.

I have this moment received a second dispatch from Gen. GILMORE, dated this morning, from Slagal's Ferry, on the Cumberland River, as follows:

"I underrated the enemy's force in my first report of yesterday's fight. They had over 2,600 men, outnumbering us more than two to one. During the night their troops recrossed the Cumberland in three places. We have retaken between 300 and 400 cattle. PEGRAM's loss will not fall short of 500 men.

(Signed,) GILMORE, Brigadier-General."

The alacrity with which the troops were concentrated, and the vigor and gallantry of the attack, are highly commendable.

(Signed,) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 2.

The Cincinnati *Times'* Lexington dispatch says:

"Gen. GILMORE arrived from the battle-field of Somerset this morning. The enemy, numbering 2,600, were overhauled four miles north of Somerset. Skirmishing commenced, the rebels falling back to a position on a hill a mile and a half from Somerset, where they made a stand, and the battle began in earnest. After five hours' fighting the rebels fled, pursued by our cavalry to the river. Night coming on, and their arrangements having been previously made, they effected a crossing, leaving 400 cattle. They had no train. Their loss was 50 killed and nearly 400 prisoners, including 20 commissioned officers. Our loss was 10 killed and 25 wounded. Our forces numbered 1,200.

CLUKE's band of rebels have been completely dispersed by the Tenth Kentucky cavalry."

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

Severe Punishment of the Parties Operating on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 2.

Tuesday evening's Memphis *Bulletin* says the guerrillas who attacked a train near Moscow have been severely punished. Capt. LOOMIS, with about 100 men, came up with and attacked them on Monday. Two guerrillas were killed, six wounded and 20 captured, among the latter their leader. On their return our troops stopped at a farm-house to rest, where they were attacked by a rebel force said to be 500 strong, under Col. RICHARDSON. A desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Thirty-five rebels were killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss was six killed and 34 wounded. The rebels were completely repulsed.

There is nothing important from Vicksburgh.

THE FIGHT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Further Particulars of the Affair at Point Pleasant.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 2.

The late attack on Point Pleasant, Va., was made by 250 of JENKINS' cavalry. They ransacked several houses and stores, and burned 7,000 bushels of corn belonging to the Government, and were finally driven out, after a conflict which lasted several hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 2.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati, dated to-day, says:

On Monday last (March 30) JENKINS' rebel cavalry dashed into Point Pleasant, Va., at the mouth of the Kanawha, gained possession of the Court-house, fired seven houses, plundered others, and burned several thousand bushels of Government corn. Volunteer aid arrived from Gallipolis, Ohio, and the rebels were driven off with the loss of five killed and 10 prisoners, who were refused parole and taken to Gallipolis.

Telegraphic communication is cut off along the Kanawha, from Charleston to Point Pleasant.

The Government steamer *Victor No. 2* was fired into at Hall's Landing, forty miles above Buffalo, on the Kanawha. One man was killed. The boat was completely riddled by musketry fire. The *Victor No. 2* and *Gen. Meigs* finally succeeded in reaching Gallipolis. The *Victor* and *B. C. Levi* are still up the Kanawha, and it is rumored that they are captured by the rebels.

Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Thursday, April 2.

Barks *Sir E. W. Head* and *Gibraltar*, and schooner *Shickatuna*, from Port Dalhousie with wheat, came into port this morning, being the first arrivals since the opening of navigation. Most of the ports on Lake Ontario are open.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 2.

Buffalo harbor is open.

Arrest of the Young Robber of Weston & Dortic.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 1.

JOSEPH COX, the young man who stole $10,000 in gold from WESTON & DORTIC, New-York, was arrested here last night. Officers COWIESON and MCBRIDE, of this city, recovered $170 and two gold watches. COX came to Albany on the night of the robbery with PETER and MICHAEL BURNS. COX went to Buffalo and returned on Monday night. He was tracked by a young man named MCGUIRE, who informed the Police. The Police say all the parties are thieves. Cox refuses to account for the money but the Police hope to recover the greater portion of it.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the George Cromwell from New-Orleans.

An Important Reconnoissance Across Lake Pontchartrain.

A UNION LEAGUE TO BE FORMED.

The U. S. Mail steamship *George Cromwell*, JOHN A. POST, Commander, from New-Orleans on the morning of the 26th ult., arrived at this port last night. The news received by her is of little importance.

A letter had been received in New-Orleans from Lieut. PHILIP FONTENOY, of the Marine corps of the steamship *Mississippi*, captured in the attempt to pass the rebel batteries on the night of the 14th. He writes that arrangements have been agreed to for his immediate exchange for the rebel Capt. YOUNGBLOOD.

The steamship *Bio Bio*, after burning till 2 P. M. Sunday, the 23d, careened and sunk in about forty feet of water. No lives were lost on board, but a boy standing on shore was struck by a falling mast, and killed.

By every arrival from across the lake, numbers of fugitives from the rebel lines come to the city. Most of these are women, who left some time ago as registered enemies, and who are glad to get back here to get something to eat.

A little cotton comes in, when it can be safely shipped from its hiding places. Those who bring it say there is a large quantity hid away, awaiting shipment, which the rebel authorities believed to have been burned.

The headquarters of the Nineteenth Army Corps, which has been for some time at Baton Rouge, has been removed to New-Orleans. Gen. BANKS is in the city, having just returned from a visit to Gen. WEITZEL's command at Berwick Bay.

It is said that Gen. GRAVES' brigade has been sent up to reinforce Gen. WEITZEL.

The rebels have a strong fortification at Bute La Rose, and it is reported that the ram *Queen of the West* has been down to that point.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE ACROSS LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN—HEALTH OF THE ARMY ON THE MISSISSIPPI—A UNION LEAGUE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 26, 1863.

On Saturday last a force, consisting of six companies of the New-York Zouaves, four companies of the Sixth Michigan, with a battery of artillery, left the city, and crossed the Lake Pontchartrain, the object being to make a reconnoissance of that immediate neighborhood of rebeldom, and at the same time seize such property as should be confiscated to the use of the Government. I have heard nothing so far of the expedition, but believe it will be eminently successful. It will also return to us what is quite important—correct news of the situation of the rebels as to provisions and other resources. It is certain that all the letters from Dixie unite in saying that the people are almost without the commonest necessaries of life; but for all this, I have heard of nothing that seems to indicate a disposition to come into the Union for relief.

The news through rebel sources from Gen. GRANT'S army at Vicksburgh is, that a great amount of sickness prevails, and that the army has been already decimated. This is very possible, for no human beings can stand the effects of being often wet in this climate. For some reason that I cannot understand, in the hottest weather wet clothes predisposes one to a chill, and a frequent chill is sure to end in some malignant fever. All around Vicksburgh, on the opposite side of the river, is the worst swamp in the Valley of the Mississippi, and our soldiers must suffer intolerably. The mosquitos also, which are now making their appearance, would, by their irritating efforts, do much to destroy the efficiency of an invading army. If Gen. GRANT was not prepared to act promptly when he arrived before Vicksburgh, he should have remained up the river. But, even as it is, dying in battle is amusement compared with the horrors of being imprisoned in a Mississippi swamp, to become the victims of slow fevers and certain death. The news from the Gulf is, that the yellow fever is already assuming a malignant form in the extreme South, and everything promises that it will be bad "everywhere." The impression prevails here among all classes of people that it will this Summer reach New-Orleans. It was worse than any previous year in this city in 1853. The city was exempt until 1858, when it was very bad. Exemption has followed until the *fifth* Summer is now approaching, and the idea is that it must again develop. It will be seen by the papers that our efficient Mayor, Capt. MILLER, has issued orders that the city ordinances regarding all quarantine measures shall be respected, and if they were they would do much toward securing health. Gen. BANKS has also expressed a determination to do all in his power to secure the most efficient sanitary measures, and has already issued the establishment of quarantine for all vessels from sickly ports of the Gulf. I verily believe that the yellow fever here of the malignity of 1853 or 1858 would virtually destroy the Union army in this Department, and at the close of the season we would be found with scarce men enough to defend our fortifications on the upper part of the city.

In harmony with similar movements of the North, a Union League is about to be established in this city. One of the fashionable club-rooms has been appropriated by the Commanding-General for that purpose, and in a few days we shall have a central point where Union men not only of the city, but from abroad, can congregate—see the latest papers, and comfort one another by exchange of loyal sentiments. The movement should have commenced sooner, but better late than never.

THE SUPPOSED WOMAN-POISONING CASE.

Search for her Stomach---It is Again Missing.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. SUSAN THOMAS, wife of JOHN JACOB THOMAS, who died so suddenly in Jersey City, on the 21st ult., under suspicious circumstances, was continued before Coroner FARREL, of Jersey City, yesterday.

It having been ascertained that the missing stomach of deceased had been thrown into the sink of the outhouse, an officer was dispatched to search for it on Wednesday night. The officer found that the furniture in the outhouse had been disturbed, and holes cut through the floor. The deposit was carefully removed, but the stomach could not be found. Mr. HEBERLIN, a brother-in-law of Mr. THOMAS, came up and said that he had also been searching for it, but without success.

Mr. THOMAS was present at the investigation yesterday, and occupied a seat by the side of his counsel. The following is the evidence taken:

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

Delia Lynn, sworn—I live with Mr. Thomas in the capacity of chambermaid; have resided there eleven months; Mrs. Thomas was very well until the last three months; she was sick a long time from nervousness; Dr. Rhein came to see her first, and did not seem to do her any good, and Mr. Thomas sent for a Doctor at Hoboken, who cured her; have never known of any difficulty between them; Mrs. Thomas used to get in a passion with the governess sometimes; she had a spat with her husband sometimes, but do not know what it was about; Mr. Thomas did all he could for his wife; can't remember that Mrs. Thomas complained of ill-treatment; Mr. Thomas was home when his wife came home that night; I saw her that evening; she made no complaints of ill-health, and appeared well; she had her tea that evening as usual; she retired about ten o'clock, and was taken with a fit about half an hour afterward; Mr. Thomas was not up stairs at the time; the governess, Miss Stock, rang the bell for us, which was the first intimation we had of her sickness; Mr. Thomas was up stairs, but not in his wife's room; the Doctor came about three-quarters of an hour afterward; I was present; she told the Doctor that she had cramps in the knees; we rubbed them with warm brandy, but it did not seem to have any effect; the Doctor administered the medicine, and it made her better for a little while. I sat up with her all night: the Doctor remained, but did not stay in the room all night; Mrs. Thomas had fits very often that night; they seemed to last five minutes; the Doctor left about half-past five o'clock, A. M., and said he would come again; the governess was with Mrs. Thomas when she died; Mr. Thomas thought he would lay down; she had just died when I came down; Mr. Thomas thought she was not dead, and wanted to send for the Doctor; he came shortly after, and was astonished to see that she was dead; Dennis' (the gardener's) wife helped to lay the body out; the body was carried down stairs about nine o'clock; she was to be buried on Monday morning, but was buried about half-past five on Sunday; because she spoke about poison. Mr. Thomas thought it was best to have her opened; the Doctor said she would not keep, and it was better to bury her on Sunday; there was not many persons at the funeral; did not see any clergyman; a great many had seen Mrs. Thomas on Friday, and did not believe she was dead; saw Mr. Heberlin at the funeral; do not know anything about the stomach that was left lying on the table; first heard yesterday, by the cook, that the stomach was given to Mr. Heberlin; this was when I went home last evening; think she said Dr. Cudlic gave it to him, and that he could do what he pleased with it; she said she heard that he threw the stomach in the privy; do not think Mr. Heberlin and Mr. Thomas were on good terms; they are brothers-in-law; they had some words, but do not know what it was about; this difficulty was quite a time before her death; was in the room when Mrs. Thomas said she hoped God would spare her life, and that she had not taken poison; do not know what caused her to make this last remark; Mr. Thomas told me that Dr. Rhein told him that Mrs. Thomas was making believe; after her death Miss Stock told me that Mrs. Thomas said she was going, and asked her to be a mother to her children; Mrs. Thomas' daughter told me I need not say anything to any one about her mother's death; saw Dr. Rhein and Mr. Thomas smile when she had one of the fits, but did not know what it was about; after death her feet seemed to be out of shape a little; do not know of any jealous feeling existing between Mr. Thomas and wife; when deceased had these spells Mr. Thomas was most of the time in the hall and felt very bad; Mr. Heberlin married Mrs. Thomas' sister; I believe Mr. Heberlin looked for the stomach in the privy yesterday afternoon; the cook told me of it when I came home; do not know who was with him, and do not know whether he found the stomach or not; deceased had on a shroud and a cap on the head.

The jury then took a recess until 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Godfrey Heberlin sworn: "I wish an interpreter, as it is a case of death and life." [It was decided to proceed until an interpreter came.] I was at the *post-mortem* at Mr. Thomas' on the 22d of March last; went there about eleven o'clock; three doctors were there when I came: they were Drs. Rhein, Rittler and Cudlic; was last there previous about five or six months ago; was present most of the time at the *post-mortem*; Dr. Cudlic took the lead; the breast, lungs, heart and head were examined; the stomach was taken out and the kidneys were examined; the brain was removed from the skull; it was put back again; the heart and kidneys were put back; the stomach was taken out and laid on the table, after being tied up with twine; the stomach was not put back into the body; did not see the body removed from the table; during the *post-mortem* Mr. Thomas was in front of the house, walking on the piazza; I took the stomach, enveloped it in a piece of newspaper, and put it in the back-house; the three doctors were in the room when I put it in the back-house; I came back to the room and told the doctors that I did so; before this Dr. Cudlic spoke about having it analyzed; I told Mr. Thomas in presence of Mr. Henning, a brother-in-law, the result of the *post-mortem*; did not tell him that had been done with the stomach; think no one saw me go to the privy with the stomach; looked for the stomach yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock; Dr. Cudlic and the driver of the carriage were present; we did not find it; the excrement was hard from coal ashes, &c.; did not find the newspaper; did not look there from the Sunday until yesterday; there may have been from eighteen to twenty persons present at the funeral; saw Mrs. Thomas on Friday, the day before she died, at my room No. 317 Grand-street, Williamsburgh; this was about twelve o'clock; I went with her to foot of Barclay-street, and I went over Jersey City Ferry to Newark.

Witness—I wish it understood that I took the stomach away with the consent at Drs. Rhein and Rittler; took it away because the body was sewed up; I examined the body and found the bowels very big; the hands were soft; I came from my house in Williamsburgh to the ferry with Mrs. Thomas in the cars; from the Roosevelt-street ferry we walked to the Barclay-street ferry; Dr. Cudlic suggested that a chemical examination should be made; I told them I could not believe she had taken poison; Mrs. Thomas went to Europe about three or four years ago with her children; she was away about one year; she went to Europe because of difference between herself and husband; Miss Stock came back with her; Miss Stock has remained in that situation (governess) since she came to this country; do not know that her remaining there was a subject of grievance to Mrs. Thomas; did not speak while the Doctors were by about placing the stomach in the hands of the chemist; when she came to my house in Williamsburgh she commenced to speak of family matters and I told her I did not wish to know anything about it; we had no minister there; at the funeral of my wife we had no minister; that is not uncommon amongst Germans; it is possible that the stomach was taken by rats; have no knowledge of its having been removed; I had difficulty with Mr. Thomas of a private character about five months ago, and did not see him since that time; it was not relating to family matters; Mrs. Thomas and Miss Stock were both ladies of the highest reputation.

Question by Mr. Gilchrist—Were you friendly with Mrs. Thomas? A.—Yes.

Q.—And unfriendly with Mr. Thomas. A.—Yes; I have told you that I did not speak with him.

To the Coroner—I am a druggist, but have sold out my business.

Question by Mr. Gilchrist—Did not Dr. Cudlic, when I told you yesterday to go and get the stomach, say that the only danger was that the rats might have destroyed it. A.—Yes. [It is between two and three o'clock now and the stomach is not the worse.]

American Hoffman, sworn—I reside at North Hoboken, and was the undertaker for the funeral of Mrs. Thomas; Dr. Rhein told me of the death on Saturday morning; myself, driver and the gate-keeper took the body down stairs on Saturday; it was too warm up stairs, for it was issuing from the mouth; next saw the body after the *post-mortem*; Mr. Thomas told me that Mr. Heberlin had charge of the funeral arrangements on Sunday. Mr. Thomas told me to have her buried as soon as I could; think he did not give any reason for it. Mr. Heberlin told me she must be buried that day. I got two carriages and a hearse from Jersey City; sent my wife for them. I engaged a hearse just returning from the cemetery, but shortly afterward it was my own came, and I sent the first one away. When the body was buried that day, it was covered up immediately.

Lorenz Schaubinger, sworn—Mrs. Thomas' body was buried last Sunday week; the grave was opened by the officers last Sunday night; did not remove the body that night; opened it about two feet, and they told me to let it be until they came again; I closed it up about 11 o'clock on Monday night, about 11 o'clock. The officers took the body away; the grave was not opened at any other time to my knowledge.

Johannah Stock sworn—I have resided two years in this country, with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, on Union Hill; when I came down to breakfast on Friday week, I was told that Mrs. Thomas had gone to New-York; first saw her at 8 o'clock, at dinner; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, myself and the children were at dinner; Mrs. Thomas drank a glass of beer at dinner; Mrs. Thomas took the children to bed about 8 o'clock, and then came down and remained in the front room, reading; Mr. Thomas and myself were also in the room; we had coffee about three-quarters of an hour after dinner; I stepped down stairs four or five minutes after Mrs. Thomas went up stairs, and then I went to bed; left Mr. Thomas in the room reading; Mrs. Thomas called me about 10½ o'clock; when I went in, Mrs. Thomas said she felt as though some one had knocked her on the head, and that her feet were cold; I rang the bell, when the servants came up, and Mr. Thomas followed and sent for the doctor; Mrs. Thomas' face was flushed, her hands and legs shook, and her legs were mostly drawn up; Mrs. Thomas said she thought she had been reading too much, which caused her nerves to shake; I remained in the room until she died; the spasms were sometimes less and then more, with intervals between; Mrs. Thomas did not die in convulsions; Mr. Thomas was in and out of the room during the night; I informed him that she was dead; he was home all day on Saturday and did not go out at all; the time of the funeral was not spoken of on Saturday; Mr. Heberlin spoke about having a *post-mortem* on Saturday morning, about 7; Mr. Heberlin asked Mr. Thomas if he was going to have a dissection, and Mr. Thomas said, "Certainly;" the time of dissection was left with the physicians; on Saturday evening Dr. Rittler came and said they would make the dissection at 10 o'clock the next day; sometimes the cook serves coffee, and sometimes the chambermaid; do not know who served it that night; do not know whether Mrs. Thomas took coffee or not; I did not take any; Mr. Thomas took some; I came from the southern part of Germany with Mrs. Thomas; was acquainted with Mrs. Thomas a year in Germany; Mrs Thomas and my relatives requested me to come with the children; did not at that time understand that there was any difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Thomas; they have sometimes had slight differences; Mrs. Thomas was very quick tempered; had not been informed before yesterday that the stomach was not buried; the children persuaded their father to move; he consented, but had made no preparation; I took the pictures down, and piled them up, and also took down the curtains; we all rubbed Mrs. Thomas' legs with warm brandy; Mrs. Murphy assisted.

John Murphy, sworn: I saw Mrs. Thomas go away on that Friday; she walked away; I reside with my father in the Lodge Gate House; first heard of the time fixed for the funeral on Sunday afternoon; we took down a few beds and placed them in a vacant room; some trunks were taken down from the garret; my father told me that Mr. Thomas was going to move; this was the week after the funeral.

At 6 P. M. the investigation was adjourned until 10 P. M. to-day, (Friday.)

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. N. S. Berry and J. B. Sanborn, of New-Hampshire; Dwight Bannister, U. S. Army, of Hilton Head, S. C.; Capt. B. A. Willis and D. B. Porter, U. S. Army, and A. F. Hoppel, of New-Orleans, are stopping at the Astor House.

Gen. George H. Gordon, Capt. T. L. Motley and Lieut. J. C. Gray, Jr., of the U. S. Army; Lieut. N. S. Barstow, Signal Corps; C. G. Herbert, Grenadier Guards, of Montreal, and Maj. Geo. F. Bruen, of South Carolina, are at the Brevoort House.

John Hay, of Washington; H. D. Kendall, of Cleveland; Geo. B. Stetson, of Bridgewater; A. D. Rumsey, U. S. Army; Levin H. Baker, Chas. H. Peck and G. W. Alexander, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chas. S. Tappen, of Chicago; H. J. Lombant and R. Oakford, of Philadelphia, and M. Hahn, of Louisiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

UNION MEETING TO-NIGHT.—The Young Men's Republican Central Committee inaugurate to-night a series of Anti-Copperhead meetings at their headquarters, corner Broadway and Twenty-third-street. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District Attorney, and other well-known speakers, will address the audience.

[Advertisement.]

What an amount of suffering and disease among the volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Sores and Scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure, and for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 221

[Advertisement.]

NEWSMEN will find it to their advantage to keep the *Phrenological Journal*. There has been much complaint that it can be obtained only at the office of publication, No. 308 Broadway. But this is a mistake; it is supplied by Mr. TOUSEY, Mr. DEXTER and other wholesale dealers. But, when not obtainable through the regular newsmen, parties may inclose the price for a year's subscription ($1) and have the *Journal* delivered at their own doors by post. The April Number contains: Portraits and Characters of Mr. C. W. STAFFORD—inventor of the projectile—Rev. ALEX. CLARK. ETHNOLOGY of the NEGRO, Saxon, Norse and Dane. LANGUAGE—Its function and cultivation. MEMORY. A Scotch Miser—Going to Europe. ART and ARTISTS—Hidden Life. ANATOMY of the BRAIN—Spiritual, Intellectual and Social Organs. PHYSIOGNOMY—the "CHIN"—its Language, Love. Economy—Interesting to both ladies and gentlemen. HUMAN PERFECTION, by a Clergyman—How Attained. Only 10 cents, or a year for $1. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The weather this month has been playing some strange pranks, but we fancy it has at last settled down to fine sunshiny and sober days. The thousands who have been anxiously waiting for a chance to sport one of KNOX's latest hats will be pleased with the change. Let all who desire a well-made, becoming and fashionable hat repair at once to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and spare us the disagreeable sight of old threadbare hats, under the glare of a Spring sun.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—E. W. Rollins, W. B. King, R. Bachem, F. B. Nicol and lady, C. Guillon, F. Verrier and lady, Miss Verrier, A. Marcoasta, J. P. Piersson, Mrs. Piersson, J. Jesson and lady, R. W. Sampson, M. Laford, J. Bru, M. Neiss, E. Morrell, lady and servant, B. Marapona, Mrs. W. Pell, Miss L. Pell, D. C. Pell, Mrs. Ynaya and servant, A. Belmont, lady, son and two servants, J. Arm, H. Douglas, Dr. M. F. Linguist, G. W. Lowber, F. J. Morrison, S. de la Vega, C. Gonzales, J. M. Gonzales, J. A. Whitlock, L. A. Dowley, Miss F. Dowley and servant, E. Matthias, — Fox, Mrs. M. P. Smith, Mrs. J. J. de Mendez, A. Youngs, J. M. Davis, W. P. White, Mrs. C. Morell and servant, Mrs. L. Morell and servant, P. R. Pedron, lady and son, B. de la Guerra, L. M. Prenthal, M. D. Orville, Mrs. McLellan and son, R. F. Lord, lady, three children and servant, H. Heenan, M. Valles, A. Espentuton, L. Socias, Mrs. G. W. Triston and two children, S. de la Fuente, W. Ransfute, P. Bannigen, J. Booth, J. Robinson and lady, Geo. Ross, W. Carlo, Miss Patterson, G. Christian and lady, J. Doran, E. Merlo, George Bennett, F. Johnson, H. Fast, A. Gudle, S. Bartania, R. Lopez, J. V. Breto, E. Teliez, R. Zutazante, J. del Canal, Miss B. Wattes, Miss E. Meechan, R. G. Cuerta, J. Durand, E. McGregor, F. Camerden, J. R. Trueba, C. McGregor, J. H. Lavalle, J. Medina, Madame Hardey, Madame Bonner, Miss Mendoza, Miss Arvillo, Miss Madan, Miss Molino, Miss McCue, J. M. Cowan, R Henry, C. W. Johnson, Mrs. A. P. Harmon, Mrs. P. G. Loud, Capt. J. J. Lawrence, J. B. Archer, C. O. Foster, C. H. Crane, S. T. Smith, C. Tsing, C. McLane, T. Brooks, J. A. M. Polo, R. Rafael, V. V. Alare, T. Aquer, T. K Camanthon, F. Garcia, A. Leeo.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—C. W. Woolley and servant, R. T. Reeve, A. L. Palmer, Jr., L. Bach, J. Peter, James Turner, E. Maas and lady, J. Moncrast, B. F. Jaggeas, G. W. Oliver, Mrs. Revie, D. W. Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. B. A. Kenner, Miss J. A. McLaughlin, Capt. J. H. Woodhouse, Lieut. Burt, D. Stickney, D. D. Guernsey, Geo. Falk, J. A. Giddings, R. Bassett and lady, J. H. Wilson, A. F. Hoppel, W. H. Crowder, G. Meyer, L. B. Gessler, C. H. Bland, J. F. Ritter, Miss C. White, Mrs. Butler, J. Bockins and lady, and the officers and part of the crew of the steamship Bio Bio, and 85 in the steerage.

In bark Maraval from Barbados.—Capt. G. W. Pease, late of the bark Ellen, condemned at Barbados, and H. Burnham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 41 | Sun sets..... 6 26 | Moon rises.. 5 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 51 | Gov. Island.. 7 40 | Hell Gate.. 9 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Potomac, Hoffman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Admiral Dupont, Adams, Boston, Whitney & Bathaway; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; J. Thompson, Cundiff, do; New-York, Fults, Philadelphia.

Barks Camilius, (Br.,) Archibald, Gibraltar. Edmiston Bros.; T. Cushing, Colcord, Portland. Walsh, Carver & Chase; Jane A. Bishop, (Br.,) Dowucy, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Goethe, (Port.,) Da Cruz, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun.

Brigs Kennebec, Blair, San Miguel, Brockaway & Baker; Sea Lion, —, Zaza, C. & E. J. Peters; Kerizar, (Aust.,) Lusina, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooner William Putnam, Cook, Boston; L. P. Smith, Osborne, Washington, Jonas Smith, Belle, —, York River, F. J. Campbell; C. W. Chapin, Farnham, Washington. E. Kenny, Joseph Grice, (Br.,) Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr., Ralph Hewitt, Rhodes, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Freeze, Somers, York River, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ney, McKeag, York River; Sea Bird, Scott, Washington, Jonas Smith; Eliza S. Potter, Potter, Key West, Benner & Brown; E. Smith, Snow, York River, H. C. Fisher; Exchange, Conk, Baracoa, J. & T. Pearsall; Essex, Post, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; J. E. Pratt, Brett, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John Manlove, Brown, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ocahita, (Br.,) Horton, Manzanilla, H. E. Brown & Co.; War Steed, Cook, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Kate Stewert, Teague, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Commerce, Daniels, Fortress Monroe; Isabel Alberti, Tucker, Fortress Monroe; Maria Jane, Crosby, Aux Cayes, H. Becker & Co.

Sloop W. C. Pendleton, Borden, Block Island.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana March —, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The Eagle has experienced heavy N. E. to N. W. gales during most of the passage.

U. S. transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans March 26, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. The steamship Star of the South, from New-York via Key West and Pensacola, arrived at New-Orleans on the 25th of March.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rynner.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Jarrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Oregon, —, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Amita Garibaldi, (Ital.,) Trafelleta, Palermo 55 ds., with fruit to F. Renthoud.

Bark Ocean Eagle, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) Luce, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Ottilie, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. and 11 passengers to Unkart & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage, split sails and sprung aleak.

Bark Maraval, Griffin, Barbados March 21, with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Bark George Thomas, Regan, Key West 8 ds., with sugar to H. Benner. Sld. in co. with schrs. A. Kelly and Marshal Perrin, for New-York.

Bark Nonpareil, (of Boston,) Flinn, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., Feb. 12, with wool to master.

Bark Scandia, (Norw.,) Peterson, Marseilles 48 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Gerelia, (Br., of Sunderland,) Lewis, Leghorn 54 ds., passed Gibraltar Feb. 17, with marble, rags, etc., to Fabbricotti Bros.

Bark Emblem, (of Boston,) Baker, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Amalie, (Pruss.,) Silberschmeidt, Marseilles 53 ds., passed Gibraltar Feb. 16, with mdse. to E. Caylus, de Ruyter & Co.

Bark Invincible, (Br., of Malta,) Tamolaro, Marseilles 60 and Gibraltar 50 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig J. M. K., (Br., of P. E. I.,) McKay, Bonaire March 3, via Long Island Sound, with salt to master.

Brig Mary Emily, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Groseneck, Demarara March 20, old metal to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Jessie Banfield, (Br., of Scilly,) Mitchell, Catania 47 ds., with mdse. to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Conquest, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Minniss, Kingston, Jam., March 14, with mdse. to master.

Brig Treakvogle, Brauns, Newcastle 62 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Myer.

Brig Lucy Ann, (of Boston,) Wass, Arroyo, P. R., 16th inst, with sugar, Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig Mary, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Duis, Arroyo, P. R., March 12, with molasses to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Marie Augusta, (Dan.,) Proberry, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Kiel, (Dan.,) Boie, Newcastle 58 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Lyons, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. M. Smith, Oelrich, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Dragon, Payson, St. Croix March 29, and St. Thomas 21st, with sugar to Beecher & Ives. Left no Am. vessels at St. Croix.

Schr. Truro, (Br., of Maitland,) Dart, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Bishop, Alexandria 4 ds., in ballast to J. Smith.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Alexandria 4 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. West Wind, (of Bangor,) Gillman, Trinidad March 7, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. W. R. Putnam, Cook, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Lamartine, Blackburne, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Exchange, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. B. Wotten, Young, Brookhaven.

Schr. Sarah and Julia, Kelly, Baltimore, with corn to J. W. Patterson.

Schr. Charmer, Burlingame, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to master. Had very heavy weather.

Schr. Dan Morris, Hovey, Wilmington, Del., with corn to S. C. Paxsons Son & Co.

Schr. Palmer, Terry, Newbern, N. C., 9 ds., in ballast to J. Eneas.

Schr. Satillo, Kelly, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Maria Pike, Crawford, Port Royal, in ballast to master.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Podger, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Doane, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. J. W. Warren, Pearce, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. George M. Smith, Aldrich, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast to J. Smith.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Nelson, Virginia, corn to master.

Schr. J. A. Clark, Lane, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Rio Grande, Coffin, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. Hamilton, Fields, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. S. K. Hart, Lansing, Winterport 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. W. Heine, Madison, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Marcia, (of Boston,) Monroe, Port Royal March 25, in ballast to Charles L. Wright & Co. Has had very heavy weather, lost sails, sprung spars, and received other damage.

Schr. Ohio, (Br., of P. E. I.,) McDonald, Gonaives 14th ult., with coffee, logwood, etc., to Charles Trumbull. Was 12 ds. on the passage with very heavy weather. Sld. in co. with brig Foster, Griffin, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Moore, Virginia 3 ds., with ship timber.

Schr. Palma, Terry, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., in ballast to W. Roe.

Schr. Aloe, (Br., of Miniedie, N. S.,) Sinclair, Aux Cayes, March 10, via Long Island Sound,